The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

There is an old proverb to the effect that in a crisis, time gained is danger averted. Applying this rule to present emergencies, there is reason for congratulation in the fact that another day has passed without any increase of the panic in New York or here. In this city two circumstances occurred yesterday, the one of a disturbing, the other of an assuring character. The bank of James T. Brady & Co. and the Security Trust Company suspended—the first because of large demands from country correspondents, and the other because of its inability to realize, with sufficient promptness, from its abundant securities. Mr. Brady will have a meeting of creditors as soon as statements can be prepared. The other circumstance is, that our banks have been steadily gaining in deposits during the crisis, and are much stronger, in available funds, than they were when the crisis began. This comes from the withdrawal of Eastern deposits, and their concentration in this city. There is also a feeling of affinity among the Bank Presidents. The National Banks are safe and sound, and they are determined to protect all who have proper securities.

The people have more to do with creating panics, than anything else. There is not the slightest reason, however, why, any where except in New York, they should make a run on the banks. Even in New York, the run on several institutions only entailed loss on depositors. The business of the country is sound; the prospects for the Fall trade are exceedingly flattering; the New York panic is a stock affair, and has to do with a class of securities which may be readily depreciated. It was started by the failure of a house that had invested its funds in an incomplete and unremunerative railroad. This has nothing to do with the general securities, held by the people, distant from New York.

We do not hesitate to advise the business public to a careful, conservative course. Let them follow the usual course of business, make deposits regularly, check only as they are accustomed to do. In a word, let them stand by the banks, just as they expect the banks to stand by them in times of business urgency and pressure. We say these things, not as intimating a fear, or intending by our care in presenting the subject to have it inferred that there is the slightest danger if the course we advise is followed. On the contrary, we again say that our financial institutions are generally sound, and if proper care is taken by the people, will come through the prevailing ordeal all right. More than this. Our banks, once through this crisis unscathed, will become the center of large Western deposits, thus bringing to our midst a volume of money, much of which now goes to Eastern banks. We repeat our advice—the banks are safe. Stand by them, therefore, and in times of need, they will stand by you.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION.

Pig Iron Made for Fourteen Dollars Per Ton.

[From the London Times of September 3.]

I have read your able and interesting article in last Friday's issue in reference to the position of the iron trade as between this country and the United States of America, and fully indorse your remarks thereon.

It has long been my opinion that within a very few years our exports of iron to the United States will be a thing of the past, unless the cost of manufacture in this country be reduced to something like old rates, and even then, I fear, it will be next to impossible to compete with the American ironmasters, who now in many districts are producing iron at a less price than it can be made in the United Kingdom. I do not speak unadvisedly, but from actual facts within my own knowledge, and as these facts and the manner in which they became known to me may be interesting to those connected with this great staple of our country, I shall be glad to relate them if you will give me the space.

About 18 months ago I sent out to the States a practical iron maker, a gentleman trained in some of the largest steel and iron works in this country, expressly to examine into the mineral resources of a district in Western Virginia and East Tennessee, which, when certain railways now in construction are completed, will become a great center of iron manufacture. During this investigation he visited the works of the Rome Iron Company, in East Tennessee, where two close-top blast furnaces are in full work, producing 70 tons of pigs per day. The following is the working cost for December last:

MONTH ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1872.

Material.	No. pounds.	
Ore charged	2,144,000	$2,825 86
Coke charged	891,200	2,605 20
Coal charged	1,339,200	1,191 96
Limestone	552,700	304 58
Labor	....	1,170 15
Salaries	....	400 00
Materials from store	....	303 37
Blacksmithing	....	118 56
Foundry castings	....	98 03
Total		$8,337 55

Product, 1,500 tons No. 1 mill iron; cost $14.15, currency per ton; ore yielding 62.40 per cent.

The foregoing analyzed shows about the following cost in sterling: Iron ore, 15s. 4d.; fuel, 17s.; flux (limestone) 1s. 9½d.; labor, salaries, stores, castings, &c., 12s. 6d.—£2 6s. 9½d. per ton of pig iron. Present selling price in United States, $40 currency, £6 16s., showing a profit of £4 9s. 3d. per ton.

There is no reason why numerous furnaces and rolling mills should not be in operation in this neighborhood, as for over 200 miles the coal is cropping out to the surface, with red fossiliferous ironstone (yielding 60 per cent. in furnace) somewhere more than half a mile distant, carboniferous limestone lying between and a navigable river within five miles.

I merely mention this one district, where iron is being manufactured at so low a figure that, if carried 500 miles to seaboard, and thence to the United Kingdom, it would leave a profit on the transaction.

The enormous and ever-increasing demand for iron in the States—where production is stimulated for the moment by a heavy protective duty—will, however, prevent an export for some years.

The foregoing facts should, I think, show our workmen that strikes and contracted out-turn of fuel if persevered in will drive the iron trade to countries where nature has provided minerals in such abundance that unskilled labor can produce them for the manufacturers of iron and steel at prices which will enable them to supply the markets which the English ironmasters have so long monopolized. Yours truly, J. M. B.

Mincing Lane, September 2.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

THE value of property in Butler, since the discovery of oil in the neighborhood, has increased three-fold.

ON Thursday night last some dastardly scoundrel smashed in the plate glass windows of H. Andrews' dry goods store in Titusville.

WHEN the present style of ladies' buttons becomes obsolete, these exaggerated fastenings may be scooped out and made into butter bowls. Save 'em up, girls.

A WESTERN school teacher punishes by doses of castor oil in quantities proportioned to the degree of the offense committed. It makes pupils dose-ile, and lively.

MATTHEW SAMUEL, of Luzerne county, aged sixty years, was arrested a few days since, for attempting to commit an outrage on his own daughter, who is but 12 years old.

WADE, the murderer, will be hung on the same scaffold used at the execution of Lloyd Britton and John Fields. The day of execution will soon be made known by the Governor.

NED O'BALDWIN, the pugilist, was on Friday, at Philadelphia, sentenced to two years imprisonment in Pihe ententiary for aggravated assault and battery. Let the "fancy" now rail against the despotism of this "blasted" country.

BUDDY HOWLEY, of Keyser valley, Scranton, was bitten by a small dog some three months since. Last Monday she was taken with peculiar symptoms, which increased up to Saturday, when she died. The physicians pronounced her case hydrophobia.

THE Twenty-fifth Congressional District is composed of five counties, viz: Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson and Forrest, which has been corrected by the Legislature for 1873. The population and taxables of the several counties are as follows:

	Population.	Taxables.
Armstrong	43,382	9,355
Indiana	36,138	10,792
Clarion	26,537	5,714
Jefferson	21,656	5,564
Forrest	1,010	749

FIRST EDITION.

THE MONETARY TROUBLES.

The Panic About Over.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

Relief from the National Treasury.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON INTERVIEWED.

The Government "All Right."

Secretary Richardson on the Situation.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Secretary Richardson said last night that he did not see that he had the power to do more than buy bonds, and that all five-twenties offered will be bought without delay or "red tape." "The Government," the Secretary added, "is not a Trust Company or loan institution, and it is doubtful whether Congress would sanction any such construction of power." The language, it is none of my funeral," which was attributed to Secretary Richardson last evening, seems this morning to have been made by a leather merchant, who was present at the conference, and who was asked to state briefly the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. In answer to this question the merchant replied: "The Secretary as much as said that this was none of his funeral, and he did not feel inclined to act."

Letter to the President.

Reverdy Johnson met with several bankers yesterday, and at his dictation a letter to the President was prepared. It recited in brief the salient point of the emergency, the want of money, and that the opinion of the best financiers of the country was that a draft upon the currency reserve would remedy the difficulty. The legality of such a step might be questioned, but the situation, he thought, was such that the exercise of the supreme law of the public safety was amply warranted. The letter recited the two great instances of a violation of the English constitution in cases of similar emergency, namely, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the Peel currency act. An instance of more modern date was also given—that of the issue of five millions during the "Black Friday" panic. "The people warranted you in this stretch of power by a re-election unparalleled in the history of the country," said the letter in conclusion.

The letter had great weight with the President, but the question of the issue of reserve to the city banks was decided in the negative. Notwithstanding after the letter was read by the President and Secretary Richardson, Senator Morton met Mr. Johnson, and the latter said to the Senator: "I have reason to believe that the Sub-Treasury Act, which alone regulates the power to designate depositories, was repealed by the act of July 31, 1868. It is a short section, and will be passed up with notice this to-day." To this Senator Morton made answer, that the question with the President has been not so much the legality of the step, as Secretary Richardson has affirmed that all along, but how to get the money into the banks has been the real difficulty that finally decided him in the negative.

The Clearing House.

The managers and clerks of the Clearing House were very busy on yesterday, finishing the work of Saturday. The work was unusually heavy, from the fact that the Third National Bank had certified to six millions on Saturday, about six times as much as they ordinarily do, and some other institutions in proportion.

The Clearing House Committee determined yesterday upon carrying out the proposition made on Saturday, that checks shall pass as greenbacks in any of the banks that are short of currency, and have the privilege of depositing their Government securities as collateral, for seventy-five per cent. of their bills receivable, which will be taken as money at the Clearing House.

Improvement in Business.

NEW YORK, September 22.—There was a decided improvement in business at the Cotton and Produce Exchanges to-day, and the general impression seemed to be that the breakers had been passed, and that no further danger was to be apprehended. The prospect is considered cheering.

A Rumor Denied.

It is stated to-day that Jay Cooke & Co. are still financial agents for the Navy Department of the Government, and are likely to be continued as such. The announcement of a change late last night is only one more of the idle rumors floating.

The Savings Banks.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The business of the savings banks to-day was somewhat heavier than that of the last three days of the past week, but that is always the case on Monday. No alarm, however, seems to be manifested among depositors, and the resolution adopted last evening, at a meeting of savings bank officials, seems to be generally agreed to. This notice was to the effect that, under the provisions of their charter, the banks refuse to make any payments unless thirty days' notice is given that the deposit will be withdrawn. Some banks were paying all deposits of one hundred dollars or less.

Scenes on Wall Street.

Wall street presented a most extraordinary spectacle. It would be difficult in the necessarily brief limits of a newspaper report to give a correct idea of the excitement which prevailed, but the excitement to-day was apparently of an entirely different kind to that intense anxiety observable on Friday and Saturday, which had its origin in a condition of universal panic. The streets, that is to say Wall street, Nassau and Broad streets, were crowded. It was difficult for a pedestrian to thread his way through the different groups which occupied the streets and sidewalks alike. The most striking feature of the scene possibly was that the masses to-day were spectators, whereas on the last days of the preceding week every one was rushing hither and thither, fighting and struggling to make his way to some bank or broker's office. This morning every thing, to the outward eye, was calm and quiet, and of the thousands of persons who blocked the streets, the Sub-Treasury steps, and any other place from which a view of the neighborhood could be secured, probably one-half were drawn to the spot by curiosity alone. Conversation on the street was not so excited as it was forty-eight hours ago, and there seemed to be a general impression that a better state of feeling existed and that mutual confidence was likely to be re-established.

The opinions expressed concerning the action of the Treasury varied greatly, as might naturally be expected. Some men thought that the bank should have been allowed to work itself out; others that the Government should have come more directly to the aid of the struggling brokers; others again that the wisest course had been adopted, and that the worst was over. Notwithstanding the calmness of the majority, however, there were not lacking certain hotheads who recklessly circulated rumors calculated to do infinite mischief if they gained credence. Confidence increased as the day advanced, and about two o'clock there was a sudden shrinkage of the lines at the paying tellers' windows at banks and banking houses. The heavy business done all day had been dispatched with all possible speed, and as soon as it was known among the merchants that the purchase of bonds was uninterrupted, and that the rule adopted by the savings banks of requiring thirty days' notice for the withdrawal of all large sums was accepted without any disturbance at the savings banks, the certification of many checks was not pressed, and it was evident at the banks that depositors were beginning to believe that the storm had passed.

Press Comments.

The *Commercial* says: It is due large houses to say that during the excitement of the past three days and to-day no large amounts have been drawn from the banks except those actually necessary to the daily business. It has been a generous principle of helping the banks through the difficulty, and to this fact may be traced the ability of many of them to pull through the fearful siege which has been forced upon them by the complete demoralization which came almost without a word of warning. The failures to the street have been failures of necessity, of stringency, in which the means of the heaviest houses were unavailable either to themselves or to their neighbors, and the auxiety among bankers is not for his own business so much as it is for a settlement of differences and adjustment of contracts. Although a few more small houses may go under when the final settlement is made, still it is believed that the recent storm has swept away most of the weak brokerage firms. No embarrassments are expected in any of the private banking firms who have sustained themselves through the late crisis.

Union Trust Company.

The suspension of the Union Trust Company is generally attributed to the defaulting Secretary's neglect to call in the $5,000,000 loans ordered on Thursday. According to general report, he completely lost his mental balance and showed no disposition to submit the affairs of the company to inspection. His whereabouts are still unknown. It is currently reported that the company will be ready to resume business in a few days. It is a little remarkable that only one of the trustees of the Union Company had any money on deposit in that institution, and that with the exception of two or three owned but very little stock.

This may account for the bad management of the concern.

Statement by Jay Cooke & Co.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. are out with a statement giving the names of the banks and banking houses who will pay drafts of their correspondents. All drafts against deposits made since the suspension will be paid on presentation.

National Trust Company.

The National Trust Company, on the corner of Warren street and Broadway, which suspended payment on Saturday, states that their liabilities do not exceed four millions, and that the capital and assets of the company exceed their liabilities. The officers of the company state that they have ample funds to satisfy both depositors and stockholders, but they are composed of bonds, stock, &c., which cannot be disposed of until confidence is restored.

The Crisis About Over.

The day closes with confidence greatly improved, with a general opinion that the crisis is entirely over. There seems to be no reason why all the banks should not now move along in a quiet and regular manner.

The Situation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The President and General Babcock returned this morning and registered at Willard's Hotel. In the course of the morning the President called at the Treasury Department and had a conference with Secretary Richardson. The result of it may be inferred from the fact that subsequently the Secretary stated that the President will do anything within the law, but in no particular will he go beyond clear legal authority. He will maintain the safety of the Treasury Department, and protect the credit of the United States from the influences of the present financial embarrassments.

In answer to inquiries nothing was elicited to strengthen the report that action will be taken in regard to placing part of the legal reserve at the disposal of New York City banks.

The Treasury has a sufficient amount of currency on hand to meet all the legitimate demands. Much excitement exists through Washington, consequent on the news from the North. The banks here do not seem to be as yet seriously affected.

$20,000,000 for the Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The President had another interview of more than an hour with Secretary Richardson at the White House this morning, at which Secretary Delano and Postmaster General Cresswell were present. It has been decided to send $20,000,000 from the National Treasury here to Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse in New York to-night, to enable that officer to buy all the bonds that may be offered.

The President feels encouraged at the news to day, and will be guided by circumstances as to whether he will leave to-night.

Secretary Richardson Keeping Himself Posted.

Secretary Richardson has been receiving telegrams from New York every few minutes during the day, posting him as to the condition of affairs there. In reply to interrogations this morning, he said everything was more encouraging, and the Government would buy bonds just as fast as they were presented. He had plenty of money, and would give it out to all who came with their bonds. When the question was asked whether or not this money to pay for the bonds would come from the legal reserve, he answered: "Never mind about that, I will attend to getting the money. The Government is all right, and intends to keep so."

Contradiction.

The Secretary of the Treasury contradicts the statement that the navy account has been transferred from the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London, to Clews, Habicht & Co., and declares that there is no intention of making such transfer.

Secretary Richardson's Views.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—In conversation to-day Secretary Richardson stated his belief that the panic was now at an end, and that there need be no further apprehensions of trouble. He had no fear that any wide-spread disaster resulting from this, as the country is in a very prosperous condition, which was shown by the fact that throughout the panic there was no call upon the National Treasury for assistance except from New York, a slight one from Philadelphia, and still less from Washington. From the West and South there had been no request for aid, and he had no idea that there would be. He further stated that the Government would continue to purchase bonds as long as persons would bring them, but he did not suppose that they would be offered for many days.

The Situation in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—A normal condition of affairs is rapidly obtaining in this city. This afternoon it was publicly stated that some of the State banks in this city had suspended, and that others would inevitably follow suit, but to say this will not interfere this is an exaggerated way of stating the case. All of the State banks are thoroughly solvent, but are experiencing some annoyance from a scarcity of currency. They ascribe the trouble to a refusal of the national banks to accept their checks, thus throwing them upon their own resources. Of the banks that were specifically named as having suspended, viz.: The Citizens, The Penn, The Girard, and The Keystone, are all asserted by the respective officers to be perfectly sound. It is probable that all will promptly and fully meet their demands to-morrow.

Canada Southern Railway.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., September 22.—The Canada Southern Railway Company have, owing to the financial crisis in New York, been obliged to cancel all their contracts for the present, and have ordered the discharge of all their workmen not employed on regular trains running over the road. The cause of this is reported to be owing to the complications of Daniel Drew, he being a large stockholder in the company.

Panic in Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, September 22.—On account of the financial panic in the North, the banks here to day refused to take city money (home currency), which has been in circulation as par for six years, and as a consequence the greatest excitement prevails. This money has always been received the same as greenbacks, but the refusal of the banks to take it this morning created the wildest excitement. A meeting of citizens was called this evening, at which it was resolved to take the money as usual. The general impression is that the panic will be over by to-morrow, and the money taken as usual.

The Panic in London.

LONDON, September 22—5 P. M.—Much anxiety is expressed on all sides to hear further news from New York. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. continue to pay cash in the usual manner over their counter, and the run on their house has ceased. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm by leading bankers. A. G. Cattell has telegraphed to Secretary Richardson that the business of the syndicate is not disturbed by the financial troubles.

Among the interest current in the Stock Exchange is one that the Bank of England holds $350,000 of Jay Cooke & Co.'s acceptances, and that the Rothschilds have $100,000 of the same paper.

LONDON, September 22—5:30 P. M.—A dispatch announcing the closing of the New York Gold Exchange has just been bulletined. This news is accepted as an indication of the gravity of the financial situation, and the market for American securities is again depressed.

Suspensions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 22.—H. W. Burt & Co., private bankers and brokers, closed this afternoon.

YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 22.—There was a marked falling off in the number of deaths from yellow fever yesterday, the total number of interments being thirteen, of which only nine died from yellow fever. The feeling here is hopeful sanguine as to the permanent abatement of the disease. The Howard Association is taking active measures to establish a general hospital for the poor.

There were twelve interments from yellow fever to-day.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, September 22.—The epidemic is on the increase. There were twenty interments up to five P. M., and a number of deaths were reported.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Article on Officers and Incompatibility of Office on Second Reading.

In the Constitutional Convention, at Philadelphia, on Monday, Mr. John N. Purviance, of Butler, presented a memorial, from lawyers and other citizens, asking that Armstrong county be made a separate judicial district.

The motion to furnish copies of the debates and journal to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, also the Judges of the United States courts resident in the State, and President and Associate Judges of the Courts in this Commonwealth, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Convention, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Alricks, of Dauphin, in the chair, resumed consideration of the article reported on officers and incompatibility of office, now under pending. On a vote being called, it was discovered that there was not a quorum present, and the Committee rose. After a delay of some minutes a quorum was obtained and the Committee of the Whole resumed its session.

Mr. Lilly moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again; agreed to. The committee was then refused leave to sit again, the effect of which was to bring the article before the Convention on second reading.

SEC. 1. No person but an elector shall ever be elected or appointed to an office in this Commonwealth, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution—was adopted.

SEC. 2. All officers whose election is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed, as may be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen or an inhabitant therein one year before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long created, but if it shall not have been so long created, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken—was debated at some length, and finally adopted.

OIL ITEMS.

THE wells around Modoc keep falling off at a lively gait. The Captain-Jack is under a hundred, Troutman two hundred, and seventy-five in similar proportion, while the Columbia Oil Company's latest is pumping about equal quantities of oil and salt water.

Two new large strikes were made at Modoc on Saturday. Meadow Well No. 2, Starr farm, owned by S. P. Bover, of Titusville, struck the sand at noon on Saturday. She is flowing at the rate of 400 barrels. The Darragh well, on the Sutton farm, owned by Darragh & Chaffee, was also struck about noon. She is good for 500 barrels per day.

The McFadden well, on the 'Squire Campbell farm, a mile northwest of the Troutman, is hopelessly dry. It was sunk to the depth of fifteen hundred and fifty feet without finding any third sand, and further operations in that quarter have received an everlasting check as the result of this unsuccessful venture. The well is located within half a mile of the biggest wells in the Modoc district, and is owned by Oil City parties. On the east side of the Troutman farm the Seep well has wilted down to less than two hundred barrels, and it looks as if the limits of this territory would be fully defined.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Spain.

ALICANTE THREATENED WITH BOMBARDMENT.

King Victor Emanuel in Berlin.

A BRITISH EDITOR FINED FOR CRITICISING.

SPAIN.

Alicante Threatened with Bombardment.

MADRID, September 22.—The entire British fleet in Spanish waters is collected in the harbor of Alicante, which city is threatened with bombardment by the insurgent iron clads. The British Admiral has demanded of the insurgent commander a postponement of hostilities for four days, and is supported in his demand by all the foreign consuls.

Affairs in the North.

It is officially stated that the situation of the Carlists in the North is precarious. Desertion from their ranks is increasing and demoralization spreading. The discipline of the republican troops has vastly improved.

Garibaldi's Services Declined.

Gen. Garibaldi, in a letter to Senor Castelar, tenders his sword in the service of the Republic. The President replies, thanking the General for his noble offer, but declaring that Spain now needs no assistance.

Constitutional Guarantees Suspended.

The proclamation suspending constitutional guarantees establishes a vigorous censorship over the press and prohibits the carrying of arms by civilians.

GERMANY.

King Victor Emanuel in Berlin.

BERLIN, September 22.—The King of Italy took leave os Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday, and left for this city where he arrived to-day, and was received with marked cordiality by the court and great enthusiasm by the populace.

Gen. Von Manteuffel Promoted.

Gen. Von Manteuffel, who was Commander in Chief of the German army of occupation in France, has been appointed Field Marshal.

The Object of Victor Emanuel's Visit.

It is rumored that one of the objects of King Victor Emanuel's visit to Prussia is to secure an understanding with the Emperor for joint action against possible French aggression and to prevent the election of a French ultramontane to the Papacy.

Obituary.

BERLIN, September 22.—The wife of Prince Bismarck died to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Editor Fined for Criticising.

LONDON, September 22.—Chief Justice Cockburn has fined the editor of the Cheltenham *Chronicle* seven hundred and fifty dollars for publishing criticisms on the conduct of the trial of the Tichborne claimant, and threatens him with imprisonment if the offence is repeated.

Political.

Barnett (Conservative) has been returned to Parliament from Dover.

CUBA.

Sale of Embargoed Property Suspended.

HAVANA, September 22.—It is reported that the home Government has ordered a suspension of proceedings in connection with the sale of embargoed property, and Captain General Plaitain has in consequence tendered his resignation.

FRANCE.

A Would-be King's Promises.

PARIS, September 22.—It is reported that the Count de Chambord has given his supporters assurances of a peaceful policy, especially with regard to Italy, in case he should be placed on the French throne.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1873.

Attachment Against Bank Property.

Judge Fancher, at the suit of the Grocers National Bank of this city, has granted an attachment against the property of the Union National Bank of Philadelphia in this city for ten thousand dollars.

Lottery Suit.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court to-day to dismiss an attachment of $11,000 in the hands of Belmont & Co., being a balance of $500,000, less 15 per cent. commission, which Richard Peniston won last May in a lottery. The attachment was granted at the suit of E. D. Whitney, who says Peniston promised him half his gains if he came to New York and helped to get the money.

An Account Overdrawn.

A. D. Williams & Co. overdrew their account in the Bank of North America to the amount of $450,600 to day. The firm deposited securities for $250,000, leaving $200,600 still due. The bank authorities are now engaged in endeavoring to compel the payment of that sum.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 23, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with rain areas in the latter and fresh and brisk northeast to southeast winds on the coast. Occasional areas of light rain have been reported from the upper lake region and thence to Missouri. Cloudy weather and rain are now prevailing over the Ohio valley and lower lake region, the barometer being lowest over the latter.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with southeast to southwest winds, veering to south west.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, light to fresh winds, mostly from the north and west, and clear and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, gentle and fresh to brisk variable to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with coast rains.

For the upper lake region and Missouri, generally clear weather and winds generally backing to westerly and southerly.

The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from the West Gulf States, Lower Mississippi, Dakota and Rocky Mountain stations have not yet been received.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., September 22.—River four feet six inches. It rained constantly pretty nearly all day.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—River falling, with 2 feet 2 inches in canal, 9 inches in pass down Indian Chute, scant 3 feet hence to Evansville, 3 feet 8 inches hence to Cincinnati. A heavy rain fell till 8 P. M.; weather cloudy, with prospects of more rain. Arrived—Fair Rogers, Cincinnati; Camella, Cairo; Ada Hollman, Henderson. Huward & Co. have completed a new Evansville and Tennessee river packet, and will launch her next week. The gates for the upper locks of the canal are finished. The New Madison built boat, Kate Kinney, leaves to-morrow for St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 22.—Cloudy, with fourteen hours of steady rain; mercury 58 to 62. River fallen 3 inches. Down—Mary Ament, 12 P. M.; Evansville, midnight; Rose Hill, 2 A. M.; Mary, 4 A. M.; Alcalus Bolle, 4 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 1 A. M.; George Roberts and Fayette, 9; Silver Thorne, 2 P. M.; generally with moderate trips. Business dull.

ST. LOUIS, September 22.—Arrived—St. Joseph and Utah, Memphis; Henderson, Keokuk; Grey Hound, Louisville; John F. Tolle, New Orleans. Departed—Clinton, Keokuk; Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly. A rain set in about twelve o'clock last night, and continued more or less heavy ever since.

CAIRO, ILL., September 22.—Arrived—Julia, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Gracey, Evansville, 2. Departed—Bransford, Louisville, 3 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 3; Gracey, Evansville, 6. River falls 4 inches. A light rain this afternoon; cloudy and cool.

VICKSBURG, September 22.—Down—Susie Silver. Up—Shannon. Cloudy and warm. River falling.

MEMPHIS, September 22.—Up—Colorado, St. Louis. Weather rainy. River falling.

Shoemakers on a Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—The custom journeymen shoemakers in this city are on a strike. It appears that some of the shops have refused to pay the regular prices agreed upon some time since between the employers and employes. The shops acceding to the demand are in operation.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.—The steamships Java and Baltic, from New York, Siberia, from Boston, Canadian and Prussian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The steamships Egypt, City of Montreal and City of New York, from Liverpool, have arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1873.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending September 13 were as follows: New York, $3,051,664; Philadelphia, $198,361; Boston, $417,223; Baltimore, $84,056.

Appointments.

The following appointments have been made: William F. Thompson, of Idaho, Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho; Oscar Whitney, Secretary of Territory of Dakota, vice General McCook, deceased; Lyman B. Sperry, of Wisconsin, Agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold agency; Jonathan Merriam, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Illinois District, vice Harper, suspended.

Corruption and Stealing in the District Government.

In an interview with Dr. Blake this afternoon, the President said there had been much talk of corruption and stealing in the District Government, and he had selected Dr. Blake, knowing him to be one of the most conscientious citizens of Washington, in the hope that if anything were wrong it would be promptly ferreted out and reported.

Entertainment to the President.

The President will leave here to morrow morning for Long Branch. This evening he was entertained at a dinner by Governor Shepperd, in company with Attorney General Williams and several other promiaent officials.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Outrages by Cherokees.

PARSONS, KS., September 22.—Two Cherokee indians, named Cochian and Dorr, went to the residence of Sam. Hapgood, west of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, at Venita, Indian Territory, this morning, and began firing revolvers, saying they intended to kill some white man before leaving the town. No harm was done to Hapgood's family, but a few minutes after, and while the Indians were still at the house, a well-known white citizen, named Jos. Merrill, approached. Cochsan and Dorr went out to meet him, and after a few words Dorr said, "There's a d——d white man; let's kill him." Thereupon Cochian drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of which passed entirely through Merrill's body. Merrill fell, and while down fired at Cochian, wounding him in the arm. Cochian then fired at a small boy standing by, but without effect. Then he and Dorr fled to the woods. Deputy United States Marshal Johnson, with a posse, started in pursuit, and a large number of citizens are now scouring the woods for the fugitives. If the murderers are found they will be killed at sight. Merrill died this afternoon.

MISSOURI.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., September 22.—A terrible shooting affair occurred here yesterday evening, resulting in the killing of one man and wounding three others. It appears Joe. C. Chiles met Deputy Marshal Jos. Peacock on the street and slapped him in the face. A fight ensued, during which a pistol fell from Chiles' pocket, which was picked up by his son, fourteen years old, who shot Peacock in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Peacok then shot Chiles through the head killing him A son of Peacock then shot young Chiles, wounding him fatally, and City Marshal Farrow, who then came up to stop the fuss, was slightly wounded in the breast, but by whom is not known.

A Prize Fighter Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, September 22.—Mike McCoole was arrested late last night at his sparring quarters outside of the city, and Tom Allen was arrested early this afternoon several miles south of the city. Both were brought here and put under bonds of a thousand dollars each to keep the peace. Jack Looney and others having charge of the fight, have followed it nearly seventy miles. On the morning of the 20th they ran into an Indian camp on the North they ran into an Indian camp on the North Laramie, captured nine ponies, and recaptured twelve head of stock belonging to settlers on the Sayle. They also captured two guns, one hundred Henry cartridges, nine saddles, five pairs of moccasins, and junk meats. The Indians escaped to the hills. Three of them were mounted. The cavalry had orders not to fire unless they were fired upon. Not a shot was fired. It is supposed the Indians cut the lines between here and Fort Fetterman yesterday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Treasurer Spinner is very sick with malaria fever.

—Sixteen cars of tea and three of silk went east from Omaha on Sunday.

—The Union Pacific passenger earnings for the week ending September 19, 1873, were 9,231,529.

—The Spanish steamer Murillo, which ran down the emigrant ship Northfleet, having arrived at Dover, has been detained there by orders from the British admiralty.

—The daily average, including Sundays, of crude bullion received at Omaha over the Union Pacific for shipment east from January 1, 1873, to date has been $90,000.

—The President and his Cabinet, with General Sherman and the Governor of Maryland, have signified their intention of attending the fair to be held at Westminister, Maryland, on the 1st and 2d of October.

—At Trenton, N. J., the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have reduced the number of hours for laborers and road men to eight per day, and the pay rolls will be reduced accordingly. The laborers strike against the new rule.

FOURTH SAND.

The Two Bells—How the Bells Run—Theory Regarding the Crossing of the Bells—Wells Being Sunk Deeper.

The great sensation of the hour is the discovery of the fourth sand on the McAleer farm. There are a variety of opinions in relation to it. The main belt is known to exist and has been defined for a strip of land a mile and a half wide, extending from the valley of the Clarion on the northeast to about two miles southwest of Millerstown. There is a supposed spur or fork which branches off towards Greece City and Modoc, in an almost easterly direction. The southern boundary of this belt may be defined by drawing an air line on the map between the Heeton farm, Buena Vista and Greece City, and the northern boundary by starting a few rods south of Fairview and drawing a line to the McConnel farm, where the map indicates a crossing of two roads. This will take in the whole of Modoc and Greece City. The McFadden & Hasson well, on the Campbell farm north of this, blooked forward to with much interest by speculators. Another theory is that the Modoc and Greece City sand is simply an extension of the belt discovered at Brady's Bend, and which created some excitement about a year and a half ago by some wells being struck there. These wells spouted largely at first, but ran down very rapidly, owing to the sand rock being so thin. If this is the same belt it would form a line running nearly east and west, and crossing the main belt where the fourth sand has been discovered. According to this theory, therefore, the fourth sand only exists at the crossing of the two belts and is entirely local. This supposed cross belt is about to be surveyed for the purpose of determining by the dip of the rock whether it has any connection east and west or not. Meanwhile extensive preparations are being made to drill many of the small wells in the vicinity of this fourth sand deeper, and although some of them have already reached the fourth sand, there is, so far, little indication of an increase of production.—*Titusville Herald.*

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Meetings to be Held this Week—Address to the Public—Partial Report.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance was held yesterday morning at the rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. Meetings will be held on Thursday evening in the Diamond, Allegheny City, and on Saturday evening at Sharpsburg. The committee appointed to prepare an address for the consideration of the public, reported through its chairman, W. R. Ross, Esq., that its work was only partially performed, and that it would conclude its labors in the course of a few days. The following is an abstract of the report as presented: From the 1st of May, 1873, to the 1st of August, there have been 1,221 persons licensed in Allegheny county as wholesale and retail liquor dealers. The sworn statement as to the amount of their sales for the past year are on record in the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, and show a total of $8,700,675. The amount of license paid into the County Treasury by these persons is $245,222. The following bills of expense are attributed to the dealers and consumers of liquor. County Work House; including interest on bonds, $143,000; Criminal Court, $40,088 42; Penitentiary, paid by the county, $11,046 01; County Home, $37,000; Pittsburgh Poor House, $56,910 40; Allegheny Poor House, $20,000; House of Refuge, $12,-679 85; Pittsburgh Appropriation to Police, $230,000; Mayors and Committing Magistrates in the county, $147,625; Allegheny Hospital, $42,000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $9,172-11; Coroner's office, $6,548 55; County Jail, 15,-611 05; County Constables, $25,000; Charitable Contributions, $150,000. Total, $935,575 24. Estimate one-third of this expense not chargeable to the liquor traffic, and there remains $623,710 81; add the amount sworn to by the liquor men and there are $6,324,394 81, the total expense. Credit $245,222 the amount of license paid and there are left $6,079,172 81. In Allegheny county there are annually four thousand and two hundred and forty-five victims of intemperance.

The report was received so far as presented, and the meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Miller.

Soldiers' Pensions.

The Examining Board of Surgeons are in session in the third story of the Custom House, and will continue their morning sessions a few days longer, commencing at 10 o'clock. Soldiers interested will forward, march.

THE COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

Their Sessions Yesterday—Ventilation in Mines—The Penal Clause in the Protection Bill—Mr. Stiener Explains.

Yesterday morning the Miners' P. and P. Association of Western Pennsylvania resumed their deliberations. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. W. Street, and after the reading of the minutes, the Chair announced that the next business to come before the Convention was the appointment of a committee to discuss the miners' grievances with the operators before the Commissioner of Statistics. He also stated that Mr. Archibald was notified that the Commissioner desired to meet the various coal operators on a week ago last Saturday, but the operators did not want

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.
STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOS. C. ING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE B. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
R. J. WALLWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GETZ, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112.

WE HAVE received a pamphlet describing the new Masonic temple, in Philadelphia, that is to be opened, with imposing ceremonies, this week. This is the most complete and grand Masonic temple known to the country.

WE are in receipt of a volume entitled "Monopolies and the People," which is published in the interest of the farmers' movement. It is a valuable work of reference on the subject mentioned. For sale by John W. Pittock, Fifth avenue.

We have received a pamphlet containing a memorial discourse, delivered at Upper Buffalo, Washington county, by the Rev. Robert Herron, D.D., commemorative of the Rev. John Eagleson, D.D., a former pastor of the church in which the commemorative services were held.

THE Mexican Government has determined to restore its navy, and orders have been issued for the purchase of four steamers from Europe for this purpose. This movement on the part of the Government looks like the development of prosperity and strength. Mexico may yet have a peaceful and well established Republic.

PRESIDENT BAEZ, of San Domingo, seems to be in greater peril, at present, than at any time before. A thoroughly organized insurrection is in progress, and is supported by the best citizens of his realm. He may very speedily lose his hold on power, a circumstance that would prove quite unfavorable to the prospects of our Colonization Company.

AN effort is being made to have the Louisville and Portland Canal turned over to the Government, and the tolls now charged remitted. Secretary Richardson is understood not to favor the enterprise, and so it hangs fire. The plan is for the Government to assume the financial obligations of the canal, but to make it free. Rather a steep proposition.

THE Kelsey case continues to attract considerable attention, the people of Huntington, Long Island, being at last aroused, and the investigation of the subject earnest. The tarring and feathering of the unfortunate man is now definitely traced home to a number of persons, who have been regarded as reputable citizens of the place. There is also evidence that strongly points to them as guilty of the murder perpetrated. Other evidence will be needed to bring the crime home to them, but it is thought that this will be forthcoming.

THE prospective meeting of the French Assembly, it is expected, will be characterized by a bitter struggle, by the Royalists for power. They will be resisted by the Republicans and Bonapartists; and notwithstanding the fusion of the two Bourbon houses, it is thought that their prospects have somewhat diminished of late. There is a prospect that religious elements will enter into the struggle. The Protestants of France have petitioned the Deputies of their faith to oppose the restoration of the monarchy to the utmost, while the Catholic element favors either a monarcy or empire. The probable issue of the struggle will be unfavorable to the Bourbons—but whether the Republic will be maintained is quite another matter.

BRAZIL has sought, by encouraging immigration, to realize a thrift that the propensities of its own citizens do not promise; but thus far, has failed in retaining the several bands of immigrants attracted to its shores. First were the confederate soldiers, who when the rebellion was over, went to Brazil to find the freedom and security which, as they thought, were denied them at home. Then an immigration of Germans was brought about, but these, notwithstanding their steady habits and ability to labor, gave up the new arrangement in disgust. Then a number of English laborers were brought out, and they, too, after a little, gave up the enterprise in disgust. Now, it is proposed to elevate the native population of the Empire,—a step necessary to the progress of that country, if it shall hope to compete with the United States in attracting European immigration.

THE New York *Herald*, in its money article, makes allusions to the methods and feelings so important in checking the panic, which are entirely consonant with what we have already said. But we repeat some of these statements, in view of their value at this particular juncture. Referring to a merchant who, in the midst of a panic, deposited $100,000 in his bank, it says: "Let the merchants of the country likewise rally, if needs be, to the rescue of those institutions—first, however, satisfying themselves of their integrity, and when satisfied, 'grapple to them as with hooks of steel,' for if the banks of America yield to this wave that has started so like a rivulet, where can credit stand and what will eventually be the value of an American greenback? Patriotism, commerce, duty, everything appeals to the public at this juncture to exercise wisdom, resist panic, afford strength, and aid in the restoration of public confidence. The depositor should understand that thus far our financial troubles result only from financial speculation. Crops are good; business is first rate; our merchants have rarely done better than they are doing this season. They are not suffering from this temporary disturbance, and we can safely count on a large Fall trade and handsome returns." Of the several banking institutions, it says: "Whatever is weak and unworthy will go down. So let it be. Thunder storms always clear the atmosphere. Whatever is good will come from the trial purified and more thoroughly worthy of public confidence than before." These are correct views, and should be earnestly maintained and carefully acted upon.

THE pertinacity with which Secretary Welles continues to ventilate matters pertaining to the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln during the war, shows that he is, at least, profoundly impressed with two things: the importance of the events which transpired during that period, and the value of his own services. The eulogy of Charles Francis Adams, of the memory of Mr. Seward, and particularly the reflections on Mr. Lincoln, have excited the ire of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, and he responds through the *Galaxy*, for October. Comparing Lincoln and Seward, he says:

> Those who best know the two men are aware that their minds were widely different inherently and in their organization. The President was greatly superior in intellectual strength and vigor, had the more solid and substantial qualities, more earnestness and sincerity, a greater grasp and comprehension, a more intuitive and far-seeing sagacity, came almost instinctively to right conclusion, had more correct convictions, greater self-reliance, greater firmness of purpose, a stricter adherence of principles which he believed to be correct; points that were best understood by those who knew him best. The Secretary of State had, with higher culture and scholastic attainments, quickness of apprehension, a wonderful facility and aptness in adapting himself to circumstances and exigences which he could not control, and a fertility in expedients, with a dexterity in adopting or dismissing plans and projected schemes, unsurpassed; qualities which made him an acceptable companion, if not always a safe adviser, but never the superior and controlling executive mind. His training and habits were partisan, and his acts often impulsive; but accustomed through his whole official life to consult a faithful friend, to whose judgment and guidance he deferred, he had not in great emergencies the self-reliance, energy, will and force of character, which are essential to a truly great and strong executive.

A very fair analysis, but rather unfair to Mr. Seward, we think. There is good authority for the belief that Mr. Seward was possessed of more positiveness of character than Mr. Welles gives him credit for. He was intimate with Thurlow Weed, but while in unimportant matters he yielded to him, in those to which attached importance, his was the ruling spirit. Both Adams and Welles are probably astray in their estimates—the one underrates Lincoln, and the other Seward.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PANIC.

The final result of the consultation between the President, Secretary Richardson and the capitalists of New York, was the adherence, on the part of the President, to his original plan of not advancing money in the form of a loan to the banks, but to purchase all the United States bonds that might offer at the ruling figures. This action has been criticised, but, as we think, unjustly. The President is prohibited from loaning Government funds, and does not propose to break over the Constitutional prohibition. Nor, when we fairly consider it, should there be any reason for doing so? While, no doubt, very many of the securities held in the New York banks are in the form of railroad bonds and stocks, there should be enough of Government bonds, if sold, to relieve the market. As the Government stands ready to pay for the bonds with currency, it follows that those interested have only to unlock these securities and sell them to gain such funds as are needed to check the panic. If they are not willing to do this, there is no reason why the Government should trouble itself to help the bankers out of their troubles; if they have not the bonds, and cannot thus relieve themselves, it follows that prudence requires that the Government shall not make advances, as the financial condition in New York, in that event, is entirely rotten.

Nothing was more noticeable, on Saturday, however, than the calm confidence and strength of the Government, as compared with the panic and demoralization of the bankers. The visit of the Secretary of the Treasury to New York had no reference to the Government's finances, but was simply designed to avert the disaster which threatened a great financial centre. The Government securities, greenbacks, and national banks, are all firm and sound, and entirely unshaken by the pending storm. All know our experience with State banks. When panics have come, they have proven unreliable institutions. There was no security back of their own capital. Our national banking system, however, totally different, and at such junctures as the present we see the wisdom of the Government system, requiring a deposit with the Comptroller of the Ccurrency to secure circulation, and the maintenance of a reserve of twenty-five per cent. in their regular operations, as a security for depositors. Thus the Government is at the back of our national system of banking, and consequently, it is able to bear the pressure of such panics as that now in progress. It will be noticed, there is no panic in Government securities, nor as regards the credit of the Treasury. On the contrary, it is the mainstay of the finances of the country.

It will be remembered, that under the old State bank system, the General and State Governments were powerless to meet a financial crisis. The General Government, under Buchanan, was a borrower, at a ruinous discount, on the general market. Hence, when the crash of 1857 came on, it was utterly unable to do anything to help the people, and the wave of ruin went surging over an utterly helpless country. Now it is different. Whatever of financial strength is derived from any source, comes from the Government. Its strength already imparts a feeling of security, to the extent that the people know that they have only to hold a little, and the storm will blow over.

A few lessons may fairly be learned from what has happened. 1. That the most reliable securities are those of the Government, even if the rate of interest is not so high. 2. That we must curtail our expensive railway enterprises, and limit them to our ability to pay. 3. That the extravagance of living, on the part of the people, must be curtailed. 4. That the rage for speculation among us, in the several forms in which it is manifested, needs to be limited. 5. That in carrying forward the enterprises necessary to the progress of the country, prudence and care shall be displayed; and 6. That schemes looking to a less rigid method of conducting our national banks, must be abandoned. We have had fears in just this direction. A clamor had been raised in favor of a less cautious method of managing our national banks, and it might have had its influence on Congress. The effect of the panic will be to stop such schemes and cause Congress to be entirely firm in its dealings with this question. Of course a purer atmosphere will follow the storm.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE disaffected portion of the Democratic party of Clearfield county held a convention in Clearfield, on Tuesday last, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. J. W. Potter; Sheriff, James Savage; Treasurer, Major David Wise; Commissioner, F. K. Shoff; District Attorney, Frank Fielding.

SPEAKING of the judiciary system of this State the Scranton *Republican* says: "All things considered, it seems to us that the weight of the argument and the light of experience are in favor of the elective system. If the time ever comes in Pennsylvania, or any other State, when the people will elect incompetent and corrupt judges, then they will probably also elect equally unworthy men as executives. The people sometimes make a mistake in electing judges, but not more frequently than would governors in appointing them.

HAVING analyzed Democracy again, the St. Louis *Republican* discovers (this time) that it is "the dream-spirit of the age that forever broods over the departed splendor of the party banner, and revives the glorious memory of its historical traditions," We deny it, indignantly. The spirit of the age is not forever brooding over old rags. It has better business. In this age we send old rags, with or without departed splendor, to the paper makers. The dream-spirit of this age is engaged in building railroads and bridges, cutting tunnels, opening mines, and running telegraph wires.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, the annual cost of the Russian navy is from $18,000,000 to $36,000,000.

SOMEBODY has made the discovery that grape stones roasted and ground make a very tolerable substitute for coffee.

AN old lady, 80 years of age, recently joined a party of Mormon converts, about to leave England for Salt Lake City.

IT IS apparent to so many parents that a great many children get on the wrong track because the switch is misplaced.

A KICKAPOO Indian lately tried to put up at a Texas hotel, and the proprietor was mean enough to kick a poor Indian right out of there.

SOMEBODY has made the discovery that the engineers of the Reading Railroad are in the habit of keeping pet fish in the water tanks of their locomotives.

THE wedding cake for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Emperor of Russia will be 7 feet 6 inches in height and weigh 290 pounds.

THE periodicals of the United States, according to the latest estimate of Rowell's *Newspaper Reporter*, number 5,871, and those of all the rest of the world only 7,742.

A NEBRASKA man, on his dying bed, remembered that his wife was smoking some hams, and he said: "Now, Henrietta, don't go to snuffling around and forget them hams."

DURING a recent fire in Belfast, Maine, a quantity of molasses, worth $1,000, was saved by running into a cemented cellar at the bottom of the store, as the hogsheads burned.

A LITTLE girl was asked what was the meaning of the word happy. She gave a pretty answer, saying "It is to feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister."

GEORGIA has 87,602 spindles in operation, of which Columbus monopolizes 32,000. Alabama has 28,058 spindles. Georgia has $3,444,265 in cotton manufactures, and Alabama but $931,000 in the same manufactures.

A WHOLE family named Walker were arrested in Tremont, New York, on Sunday, on a charge of counterfeiting currency and stamps. A large quantity was found on the premises and material for the manufacture of more.

FOR protecting the facing of skirts that drag on the ground an inner facing is now used of dark oil cloth or morocco bound with braid. It is more substantial than the plaited wiggan, which is soon discolored and worn out.

A CARD posted in the observatory on the top of Mount Kearsarge announces that visitors are requested not to write or cut on the structure. It adds "writing materials and *sticks for whittling* will be furnished on application at the office."

THE culture of rice is prohibited within one mile of Savannah, the radius being known as the "dry culture limits." Twenty-three squatters were arrested the other day for violating this prohibition, and ordered to destroy the growing crop.

THE "Patrons of Husbandry" have been so successful out West that some strong-minded ladies propose to get up an organization to be called the "Patrons of Wifery," the main object being to keep husbands from staying out late at night.

THE monster vegetables are now beginning to have their turn in the county newspapers—a four-pound tomato in Massachusetts having boldly placed itself at the head of the column, in company with an onion fifteen inches in circumference.

A NEW version of "Old Uncle Ned" has become popular in the suburbs. It runs something as follows: "Then pull up the wicket and the stake, and put up the mallet and the ball; for no more croquet 'll be played this year; it's getting too late in the fall."

IN consequence of madness having declared itself among the hounds of the Marquis de l'Aigle, at Francport, near Compiegne, orders were given to destroy the whole pack. A veterinary surgeon administered strychnine to ninety, the pecuniary loss being nearly 20,000 francs.

STATISTICS of New York show that the proportion of business and professional men who become insane is largest among bankers and stock speculators; bookkeepers come next, then commercial travelers, then lawyers, followed by retired merchants, clergymen and journalists.

THE organization of a State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been effected in Reading, Pa. Twenty-two delegates were present from twenty-five granges, representing the counties of Berks, Bucks, Chester, Crawford, Cumberland, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, Monroe and Montgomery.

A MAN in Vermont who grew up from a small discounter of notes in a country store to a millionaire replied, when asked the reason of his uniform success: "I fish when everybody is fishing down stream I turn and fish up." By this he meant that when the drift of money was toward bonds and similar securities he invested in real estate, and vice versa.

MUCH of the recent success of the State Constables at Holyoke, Mass., has resulted from strategy. A plan which has proved quite as successful as their night telegraph has been to daily mount some eminence near the river and with a large field glass to watch proceedings at the Willimansett ale brewery. When a load was about to depart the officers would drive over and waylay it.

THE chief banner of the English pilgrims to Paray-le-Monial, in France, and left by them at the shrine, is described as being very rich and elaborate. It is in the fourteenth century style, worked in silk and gold. It bears on the front a representation of the Savior with the Sacred Heart surrounded by the heads of four English saints—Edward, Thomas, of Canterbury, Cuthbert and Hugh, of Lincoln. On the back is a representation of the Virgin guiding a child. The banner cost £95.

A CURIOUS case was recently tried in a Hungarian Court. A man found his wife in the agonies of death from swallowing poison, and, with questionable humanity, put her out of her misery with a revolver, with which he afterwards tried to shoot himself. The culprit was tried for murder, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but on appeal, the sentence was commuted to three years, on the ground that the woman could not have recovered from the poison, and that killing her was merely a mistaken act of humanity to shorten her sufferings.

IT may give readers some idea of what a little economy in saving paper material will amount to when they hear that the sales of waste paper from the various public departments in England amount to something like $80,000 a year. About half this waste is confidential paper, income tax returns, &c., all of which is sold direct to paper makers, who reduce it to pulp and remanufacture it. About 7f per cent. of the waste paper sold is reduced to pulp. For some kinds from £17 to £25 a ton is obtained; for mill waste £10 a ton.

AN Englishman writes to the New York *Tribune*, stating that he has at last discovered the secret of Yankee nasal twang. He has found that the people of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, in England, have a nasal twang, and that the ancestors of the people who live in the counties of the same name as the above in New England came from these counties and brought their twang with them, and their descendants have become so impressed with the accentuation and tone that they can't get rid of it. The theory is a very plausible one.

A DENTIST in Paris (M. Sandre) lately took the law into his own hands and administered summary justice. Returning from a visit to a patient late at night, he heard a cry of distress, and, hastening to succor, was rushed at by the mourner with evident felonious intent. The assailant was at once knocked down with M. Sandre's forceps, and was then informed that he could not be released unless he allowed the victor to draw one of his teeth. Reluctantly the rascal consented. He was seated upon a stone, and then the dentist, selecting a healthful molar, had it out in a twinkling. This spoil of war M. Sandre now wears for a charm, attached to his watch chain.

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PERSONAL.

A SON-IN-LAW of Gen. Von Moltke is on a pleasure tour in this country. On Thursday he was in Utica, N. Y.

MRS. H. B. STOWE, at her home in Florida, has kept open a school of fifty scholars during the Summer, at her own expense.

CARL VOGT argues that Adam was a monkey before Eve was created, because a gorilla has thirteen ribs and man only twelve, one having been removed to make a woman.

WHEN the Duke of Edinburgh visited Birmingham the other day, a fervid old lady elbowed her way to the front of the crowd, exclaiming, "God bless you! How's your dear mother?"

ELDER MOSES HOWE and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in New Bedford, on Thursday night last. The Elder has preached over 8,000 sermons, attended 2,248 funerals, and married 1,879 couples.

THE statue of Mr. Seward is to be of bronze, nearly three times life size, and is to cost $25,000. It is to be placed in the circle on the hill near Eighth avenue, at One-hundred-and-eighth street, in New York.

L'INFAME NERON! (the infamous Nero) is the title applied to Victor Emmanuel by the clerical party in France. "By a similar perversion of language," says M. Edmond About, alluding to the epithet, "the Pope is talked of by the clericals as 'Saint Peter the Apostle.'"

JUDGE SAMUEL NELSON, who, before his retirement, was the Senior Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is in excellent health at his home, in Cooperstown, N. Y. On Saturday last he was the recipient of a testimonial from the Bench and Bar of the State of New York.

W. M. EVARTS, the New York lawyer, has his summer home at Windsor, Vermont, where he buys whatever property next him that is offered for sale, and has already several homes of former residents in his possession, including a well stocked farm. He has recently purchased the Baptist church.

ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, the newly-appointed Governor of South Australia, was sworn into office at Adelaide on the 9th of June. He is represented as being a man of great executive ability, and his American wife, a daughter of David Dudley Field, is alluded to in eulogistic terms by the provincial press.

THE Duke of Ratibor, now the leader of those Roman Catholics of Germany who, without joining the Old Catholics, do not think themselves privileged to violate the laws of their country, has received from the Emperor William the high distinction of being appointed a full general in the German army.

THE Princess of Wales is described as being a most lovely woman—tall and perfectly formed; her every movement is graceful, and her manner winsome and wholly unaffected. Her face is all sunshine and sweetness, and one never to be forgotten. Her popularity in England is very great, all classes regarding her with peculiar affection, not more for her peerless beauty than for her faultless character as a wife ahd mother.

THE wife of Don Carlos is described as "a very majestic and beautiful woman." She is only twenty-six years old; her countenance is very pleasing, but at the same time indicates great courage; she is tall, and her bearing is noble; her eyes at times seem to be black, but they are really of a very dark blue, and her hair is golden. She is the daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Charles II., and is the neice of the Count de Chambord.

JERE H. ANDERSON, Deputy Treasurer of Howard county, Ind., left Kokomo for Indianapolis, about two weeks ago, stating that he should return the next day, and has not since been heard of. His accounts are all right, and there is $600 due him on his salary; his morals were unexceptionable, and he was engaged to be married to a Kokomo lady on the 26th inst., going to Indianapolis for the purpose of being measured for a wedding suit. As it is known that he had frequently carried large sums of money to Indianapolis, it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' loss of an overcoat at Dahlonega, Georgia, brings out the following story told by President Grant to a General Gordon: "When the three commissioners met us at Fortress Monroe," says Grant, "Mr. Stephens came swaddled up from top to toe in enormous overcoats. Lincoln called me aside, as Mr. Stephens was disrobing, and observed: 'Grant, what does that performance of Stephens' remind you of?' I answered him: 'Mr. President, I do not know; but what does it remind you of?' With one of his queer winks, Lincoln said: 'It reminds me of the biggest shuck of the smallest ear I ever saw in my life.'"

A VIENNA correspondent says that the Emperor of Austria is more of an observer than a critic on his exhibition pilgrimages. Very fortunate, too, it is for his reputation; for if our enterprising mowing or sewing machine men got hold of an imperial utterance in their favor the world would never hear the last of it. Francis Joseph is, this year, at least, as he has been since his last national misfortune, a learner. Those of our Commissioners who have had frequent opportunities of noticing the Emperor on the occasions of these visits to watch proceedings at the Willimansett ale brewery. When a load was about to depart the officers would drive over and waylay it.

THE chief banner of the English pilgrims to Paray-le-Monial, in France, and left by them at the shrine, is described as being very rich and elaborate. It is in the fourteenth century style, worked in silk and gold. It bears on the front a representation of the Savior with the Sacred Heart surrounded by the heads of four English saints—Edward, Thomas, of Canterbury, Cuthbert and Hugh, of Lincoln. On the back is a representation of the Virgin guiding a child. The banner cost £95.

A CURIOUS case was recently tried in a Hungarian Court. A man found his wife in the agonies of death from swallowing poison, and, with questionable humanity, put her out of her misery with a revolver, with which he afterwards tried to shoot himself. The culprit was tried for murder, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but on appeal, the sentence was commuted to three years, on the ground that the woman could not have recovered from the poison, and that killing her was merely a mistaken act of humanity to shorten her sufferings.

It may give readers some idea of what a little economy in saving paper material will amount to when they hear that the sales of waste paper from the various public departments in England amount to something like $80,000 a year. About half this waste is confidential paper, income tax returns, &c., all of which is sold direct to paper makers, who reduce it to pulp and remanufacture it. About 7f per cent. of the waste paper sold is reduced to pulp. For some kinds from £17 to £25 a ton is obtained; for mill waste £10 a ton.

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"REMEMBER PAOLI."

Reminiscence of English Barbarity.

A military encampment commenced on Thursday last, at Paoli Monument, the scene of Wayne's surprise and defeat, known as Paoli Massacre, on the night of September 20, 1777, in which fifty-three of the one hundred and fifty American patriots were mercilessly butchered. The site, embracing about twenty-two acres, was at the time covered with wood, and is close to the old Westchester railroad, near the intersection. For forty years the resting place of the heroes was left to neglect. The only indication of the massacre was the mound over the grave, into which all the dead were placed by the neighboring farmers. On the 4th of July, 1817, a movement was started by the Republican Artillerists of Chester to erect a suitable monument in commemoration of the memory of the men of '76, and succeeded so well in their laudable attempt that on the 20th of September of that year—the fortieth anniversary of the massacre—the memorial was dedicated in an appropriate manner, and the ceremony was participated in by all the military organizations of Delaware and Chester counties. The monument is composed of a blue-clouded marble die, twenty inches square and four feet high, surmounted by a white marble pyramid four and a half feet high. On each side of this tribute to patriotism are inscriptions descriptive of the battle, and eulogizing the fortitude and bravery of those who fell a sacrifice to British barbarity. The scene throughout was solemn and imposing, and was of a most gratifying nature. The ground was deeded to the First Regiment of the Delaware and Chester county Volunteers, to be held in trust for a parade ground forever. After a lapse of fifty-three years three trustees were appointed to take charge of the ground, which, for the want of a proper development of military spirit, had gone to waste. Since 1869 the field has been leased to a farmer for farming in order to redeem it from its fallow condition. During the encampment Governor Hartranft reviewed and spoke to the troops, and several other speeches were made. Religious services were held on Sunday, and the camp broke up in the evening.

Snakes Within Snakes.

Whoever opens the New Haven *Palladium* now-a-days reads of somebody who has opened a snake. Here is the latest; it is apparently insurpassible:

Having seen in a late issue of your paper a communication concerning the habits of the snake, written on the 31st of August by Mr. B. J. Hull, of Woodbury, I desire to say that his statement is certainly a credible one, for my own experience within the present year has been similar, but even more wonderful than his. On the 15th of last July I was in my cornfield at work, and had occasion to remove quite a large stone, which I did with quite an effort, as soon as this had been done my dog commenced barking quite fiercely. I commenced digging in the uncovered ground with my hoe and in a few minutes pulled out the largest black snake I ever saw. I struck the snake with the back of my hoe, and out of its mouth ran one black snake about eighteen inches long, and one milk snake thirteen inches long. I struck the second black snake and out of its mouth ran four striped snakes, each about ten inches long. I then struck the milk snake, which my dog had been guarding, and out of its mouth ran two striped snakes, each of which was eight inches long. Out of curiosity I cut the original black snake open, and found in it ten eggs, one ground mole and one small bird, which I took to be a wren. I can furnish proof to confirm my statements if necessary. That snakes propagate their species by laying eggs can admit of no questions. Respectfully yours,

J. B. WOOD.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, September 8, 1873.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to ask for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such workmanship that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

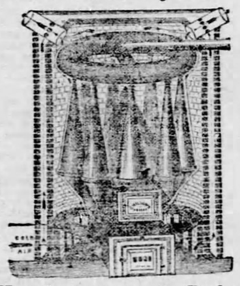
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.



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IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

NEW CHROMO,
TOUCH HIM AGAIN IF YOU DARE
A spirited picture by one of our best native artists, given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
26 FIFTH AVENUE.
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PLASTER.
200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—30 casks, best brand.
Spar—200 bbls No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—10 casks in store.
Arsenic—20 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.
For sale by
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water St.

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES McCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. McGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
se8:1e

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ALEXANDER GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT.
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
J. M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County at Large,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
G. R. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
A. B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
J. L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSET

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jes-43

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And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. P. Lyon,
Jos. Tindle, Sr., J. J. Smith,
A. T. Douthett, Jno. W. Haley,
Frank Kobus, Wm. L. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
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BANKERS,
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14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. E. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and prompt returns remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.

Yesterday was not characterized by any improvement in financial matters so far as New York is concerned, except that, by keeping the Stock Exchange closed, the panicy feeling was suppressed, and its influence not extended. The Union Trust Company was expected to resume business at 10 o'clock, and a large crowd of depositors were in waiting, but as the day wore on, a Receiver was appointed, and the concern went into liquidation. The President had finally refused to do more than order the purchase of all United States securities that might be brought, and a fixed value was placed on them for this purpose. Large numbers of persons presented themselves at the Sub-Treasury in New York for the purpose of transferring securities into currency. Tans the day wore on. The Clearing House was kept open, and settlements were made on a fixed basis, and the effort was put forth to clear up the mass of business done, in order that operations might be again resumed. The prospect is that the Stock Exchange will be opened to-day.

In this city we had two suspensions yesterday. James T. Brady & Co. closed their doors at an early hour in the day. It was at first thought best by a number of bankers to protect them, and thus prevent any development of panicy feeling in this city. It was ascertained that they would be called on during the day to meet drafts to the amount of $60,000, and it was thought that other demands to the amount of $40,000 might come in. But a disposition to run on the bank was manifested early, and so it closed. The Security Trust Company also closed early in the day. The difficulty with it was its inability to promptly realize on its securities and its suspension, we are assured, is only temporary. These were the only failures in this city. With the exception of these two institutions there was no run of consequence on the other banks.

The feeling among financial experts is that there is no occasion for a run on any banks. A meeting of bank presidents was held yesterday, and it was resolved to aid all banking institutions which were possessed of proper securities. No thought is entertained of any national banks being in danger. What is needed is calmness and quiet on the part of the people. Those observed for a few days and the crisis will be over.

Robinson Brothers report a more confident feeling in New York and Philadelphia markets.

Closing quotations in Philadelphia:

Penna. R. R.	sales.	49
Reading	"	49¾
Lehigh Navigation.	"	24

NEW YORK, September 22, 1873.

The day opened in financial circles with comparatively little excitement. The situation was strangely in contrast with that of last week. The Gold Exchange opened at 10 o'clock as usual. President Morris called the Board to order, and it was unanimously resolved that the room should be kept open for the arranging of loans and settlement of Friday and Saturday's business through the Clearing House, and that any member offering to buy or sell gold in the Exchange or on the street should be expelled. The best of feeling prevailed. It was also resolved that the price of gold be fixed at 112 for settlement between members of Clearing House transactions, and the carrying rate for gold was fixed at 7 per cent. per annum.

There was a moderate run on the Seamen's Savings Bank on the corner of Wall and Pearl streets. The trustees held a meeting and resolved to pay all sums under one hundred dollars, but on larger amounts to demand the thirty days' notice granted in the charter. This action is in accordance with an agreement made among the savings bank managers last evening. Some few of the banks can delay payment for ninety days, and all for thirty and on to sixty. Thus it will be seen that no savings bank in a sound condition can be broken during the present excitement. There was also a run on some of the uptown savings banks, who adopted the same course as the Seamen's, while others were paying out sums larger than one hundred dollars. The banks of discount were all open, and some were certifying checks "good" through the Clearing House and others paying in greenbacks. There was, of course, no regular business in either stocks or gold, and therefore we are doing nothing beyond trying to effect a settlement of old transactions. The bankers who have not suspended were transacting no business beyond paying such depositors as called for their money. Those engaged in foreign exchange were entirely idle, as the closing of the Gold Room has stopped business in exchange on London and the continent.

On the Street there were only a few irregular dealings in stocks for cash. New York Central sold at 92¼@95, Rock Island at 96, Wabash at 47, and Western Union at 65@70.

The gold brokers to-day cleared the business of Friday and Saturday through the Gold Exchange Bank by the United Association, which, under the circumstances, was certainly a great feat. Every man settled promptly by certified checks, and the Gold Room is now perfectly clear of all unfinished business. This is important in view of the situation, and will greatly facilitate matters when the room is again opened for business. Gold clearings $92,000,000. There is no price for money, and very little is said about it. This afternoon $100,000 "1 bonds sold at 115 cash, and brokers had orders for 5 2½s at prices above the Government standard. The Clearing House to-day issued about five million loan certificates in settlement of balances. This was a great assistance to the banks.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch and Mr. Pitt Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., arrived from Europe to day, and learned for the first time of the suspension of their United States firm. The disbursements for the United States Navy Department have not been transferred from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. to Henry Clews & Co.

At 2:15 P. M. the following prices were offered for stocks: Harlem, cash, 110; Lake Shore, cash, 83; Northwestern, cash, 42; Ohio and Mississippi, cash, 28; Union Pacific, cash, 20.

The customs receipts to-day were $562,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $65,000. The total amount of bonds bought at the Sub-Treasury to-day was $3,839,150.

LONDON, September 22—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@93¾; account, 93¾. American securities: U. S. 6s, 1862, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 89½. Erie, 44.

[By Frankfort Court, September 22.—United States bonds: 5-20s of '62, 88¾.

PARIS, September 22.—Rentes 57 17½c.

LUMBER.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Lumber: market quiet; $16 25 for boats and scantling; $19@17 for strips and boards; $8 37½ for shingles; $1 87½ for lath.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 22, 1873.

ALE—There is a moderate inquiry and prices are firmer in sympathy with the enhanced cost of hops and barley, but the card remains unchanged; we continue to quote X at $8 ₩ brl. to the city, and $8 ₩ brl. to the country; XX at $10, and India Ale at $11. Half brls. at half above rates.

ASHES—There is only a limited demand, and the market is quiet and prices are nominally unchanged.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35 cents.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand and with continued light receipts, especially of the finer grades, prices are firm but unchanged. Quotations may be fairly given at 10@15 for inferior to fair; 20@25 for good to prime solid packed, and 28@30 for prime to choice roll. It was expected last week that the advanced prices would be sustained on the arrivals, but thus far these expectations have not been realized.

BEANS—There is some little inquiry, but it is very light; may be quoted at $2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The market is pretty well supplied with the ordinary grades, but choice hurl is in light supply, and there is some inquiry for it choice green hurl, 10c fair to good, 8@9; fair 7@8; red and inferior, 5@6.

BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen; No. 3, $2.50. No. 4, $3. No. 5, $3.50. No. 6, Parlor Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms and Whisps, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.

CHEESE—No arrivals have been comparatively large during the past week, but with a steady demand, there has been no accumulation of stock, and, consequently prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote prime Ohio factory at 11 for July and 12c for August make, these are the wholesale rates. Prime New York Goshen, 14@15c. Prime Ohio Sage, 12@13c.

CARBON OIL—Is in light supply, and the market is firmer, although prices remain as last quoted—15c for refined lots and 12½c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—There are no new features in the market, deserving of special notice; the jobbing trade has not opened up, yet, nor is it likely trade will for a couple of months. Prices, however, are very firm and the indications are that nearly everything in this line will rule higher as the season advances.

COAL—Broken egg and stove, Wilkesbarre, Anthracite Coal, $7 ton, by the car load; Nut Anthracite, $6.50.

CEMENT & LIME—Louisville Cement, $2.00 @2.25 per barrel. Youghiogheny, $1.75@2; Hasenclever, $2.25. Portland, $3@3.25. Plaster Calcined—Mills & Co's, $3.50@3.60. Eastern, $3@3.25. Michigan, $3.50. Cleveland Terra-cotta, $3@3.25. Hydraulic, $1.50@2. Eastern, $1.60@1.75. Land Plaster, $3@3.75.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash, as reported by Park & Co.: Bra. ziers' Copper, 32 B. sheets and upward, 46c; Braziers' Copper, 9 2. and less, 45c; Braziers' Copper, 9 2. and less, 42c Circles under 24 in diameter, 2c ₩ lb. extra; Planished Copper, 50c; Planished and Pattern Sheets, 60c; Sheathing Copper, 14 to 16 B. W. G., 38c. Bolt Copper, 40c. Wire Copper, 40c. Pig Copper, 30c.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A, No. 14-4 Sheeting, 12c; Nonatuck, 11; Pittsburgh, 10½; Lonsdale, 11; Fruit of the Loom, 11; White Carpet Chain fine, 33c Colored, 43c. Cotton Batting, 16 Cotton Twine, 30.

COR AGE & TWINE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 18¾ cents, ¾, 19c; ½, and ⅝-18, Rope tarred yarn and bath yarn, 20; navy and leadline twine, 19. Sisal rope—¾ and ⅝-18 inch diameter, 16c. ½, 16¾ in and upwards, 15c. Jute rope, 12½c. Tarred hemp, 15c. Hemp cables—hawser laid, 18½c. do. bolt rope and yarn, 16c. Sand pump rope, 18½.

CRACKERS—Boston, 12½c; Boston, Pilot, 12c; cream, 22c; continental 18c; fruit 12½c; ginger 11½c; imperials 18c; London nic nacs, 18c; milk biscuit, 12½c; oyster 12½c; picnic nics, 7c; soda 7c water 7c; N. Y. water 7c; wine, 9½c ₩ lb.

DRUGS—Camomile Coke is quoted at $4.50@5 ₩ ounce, free on cars at works, according to quantity purchased.

DRY FRUITS—The arrivals continue light and as the supply has been scarcely equal to the demand, prices have advanced a fraction since quoted last week, but they did not come, hence, from which it is fair to infer that the eastern markets are doing better.

FRUITS—The supply of Apples, especially of choice fruit, is very much reduced, hence, prices have advanced, and we now quote at $3@3.50 ₩ brl. for fair to choice. Peaches have been in light supply, ranging from 50c@$1.50 ₩ box, as to quality. Grapes in limited supply and fully sustained; we continue to quote at 2½@2½ ₩ ton according to quality. Lemons in demand, and firmly held; no change to note. Watermelon trade is very poor, caused by the cool weather, and dealers are accepting what they can get to give—it is either this or haul them to the river.

FLOUR—The arrivals continue rather meagre, not from any scarcity, but in consequence of the trouble in obtaining transportation; however, the supply is still pretty well up to the demand. The market is firm, but there has been no important change in prices, the tendency is still upward, in sympathy with quite a spirited business in Grain, but consumers will no doubt buy as largely as usual, as they are nearly all sold ahead. We had no sales reported to-day, but it was offered at $1.10 ₩ brl. on Saturday, equal to about 3½c ₩ gallon, delivered here. Refined continues unsalable, and prices nominal; 10½@12½c on cars here, and 16 delivered in Philadelphia.

The barrel trade continues quiet and unchanged; countries $2.15; city make, $2.18@2.20.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A., V., P. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref. Co.	John K. Logan	257
H. S. A Stewart	Jno. P. Logan	804
Livingston Brgs.	Warden, P. & Co.	400
Total		1,061

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	478
Owner	Standifest & W.	458
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	458
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	237
Fisher Bros.	Peerless O. W.	462
Bushnell	Nopparell O. W.	462
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	233
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	233
Fisher Bros.	Eagle O. W.	467
Stevenson	Commercial O. W.	467
McKelvey	Conmee O. W.	932
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant L. W.	783
Total		5,682

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.

Wharton B & Co.o	4	J Reamer.m
Reese G & Co.m	5	Jacobus & N.m
Leonis & C m	1	McKnight m
Isabella Furnace.o	7	
Total	17	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	7	Zug & Co.o
Lloyd & Ehl.p	1	Zug & Co. p
Lucy Furnace.o	2	McKnight B & Co.o
Wharton Bro.p	1	Isabella Fur.o
Total	11	

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m	5	J Reamer. m
Total	5	

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.m	6	
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.		
McKnight B & Co m	2	Nimick & Co.m
Robinson R & Co.m	1	Kloman C & Co.m
Brown & Co.m	1	
Total	8	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Cotton in limited request at 20c. The monetary panic has a depressing effect on the market for breadstuffs generally, and flour sales could not be made except at decidedly lower prices, as the scarcity in the selling exchanges has driven shipments almost entirely to the interior. Sweets Potatoes are in light supply and higher; $4.75@5 ₩ brl. for Baltimores, and $5.50@6 for Jerseys.

WOOLENS—The demand for live chickens is rather better, but prices remain without quotable change, ranging from 50@65c per pair, according to size.

ONIONS—There is a moderate inquiry, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, $4@5 per barrel.

LARD—Quoted at 9@9½c.

SALT—In store at Pittsburgh, $1.90 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $2@2.10 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Clover Seed, and prices are entirely nominal. Timothy Seed is also quiet, but unchanged at $3.30@3.75 per bushel. Flax Seed is scarce, and quotably firmer at $1.90.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There is no change of importance to note in Highwines since the date of our last weekly report, and we continue to quote at 97½@98c per gallon.

WHITE LEAD—There is a continued good trade, but the market is devoid of anything new or important; there is a fair demand but no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote strictly pure, in 100 keg lots, at 12 cents and 12½c in ajobbing way. In tin packages, ½ to 1 ₩ lb additional.

WINDOW GLASS—As noted in our last weekly report, there is a much firmer feeling, not that there has been so much of an increase in the demand, as in consequence of the fact that many of the large factories have not started up as yet, the big buyers and other workmen refusing to accede to the proposed reduction in wages demanded by their employers. The result is that stocks are being steadily reduced, notwithstanding the demand is no better, if as good, as it usually is at this season of the year, although, while prices are without quotable change, we doubt whether an outsider could pick up a round lot, say of 5,000 or 6,000 boxes, at present rates. We continue to quote at 60 & 5 to 60 & 10 per cent. off regular card, which is annexed below.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength.		Double Strength.
	2d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty	
6x 8 to 7x 9		5 75	8 00
7x 10 to 8x 10	6 00	6 25	9 00
8x 11 to 10x 13	6 50	7 00	10 00
10x 14 to 10x 15	7 25	8 00	11 00
11x 14 to 12x 18		8 75	12 00
14x 16 to 16x 20		10 00	16 00
16x 22 to 16x 24		11 00	18 00
18x 22 to 18x 30		11 00	19 00
20x 28 to 24x 30		14 00	21 00
24x 28 to 24x 36		15 00	24 00
24x 32 to 26x 40		16 00	26 00
26x 38 to 28x 44		18 00	28 00
26x 46 to 30x 48		19 00	30 00
30x 50 to 32x 52			36 00
34x 54 to 34x 56			38 00
42x 58 to 34x 60			45 00
55x 60 to 34x 60			55 00

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2.50. Three hoop do, $3.25. No. 1 tubs, $10.75. Wash boards 2 XXII, $2.00@2.10.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and not likely to have any transactions in the West until the flurry in financial matters is settled down. Prices in the eastern markets are firm, but the volume of sales will no doubt be lessened until the excitement in financial matters is over. We think it would be difficult to invite buyers out to make any new purchases unless at lower prices than have recently prevailed. We quote fine merinos, 42@45c; medium and medium fleece, 42@45; Fine fleece, 42@45; tubwashed, 43@45; unwashed, 25@30.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, September 22, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

G. Palmer, Albion, Pa.	1 car
D Sherrick, Canton, O.	1 "
Read & Trimble, Orrville	1 "
Greenwald & K., Crestline	1 "
Marks Bro., Chicago	1 "
S. Kramie, Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
Marks & Krause, Chicago	1 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 "
H. Randolph, Canal Dover	1 "
C. W. Hines, Canal Dover	1 "
C. Shoemaker, Bridgewater	1 "
Total	16 "
Total last week.	25 "

The number of cattle reported altogether footed 669 head; of these 16 cars were from the west, included in which were 9 cars from Chicago, while 365 head were driven in from the adjoining country This being a holiday with our Hebrew brethren, there were none of them in market, but they supplied the most of their customers on Saturday, so that the Gentiles did not make much out of it, and the market was pretty much the same as it was last Monday. We do not suppose there were more than 400 cattle on sale at the open ing of the market this morning, and the most of these were common in point of quality, but as already stated many of the butchers were supplied on Saturday, so that there were comparatively few wanted, the supply was pretty well up to the demand; a few more prime cattle might have been sold, but of common and medium, the supply was all, and even more than there was required, as there was some few of this kind unsold at the close. If the market had been on any day instead of Monday, with the same number of cattle, we feel satisfied that there would have been more activity; but as it was, many of the butchers had already secured their cattle a week ago, felt very easy, and consequently there was but little competition among buyers.

Prices, as already intimated, did not differ much from those of last Monday. It is certain, notwithstanding the diminished supply, that there was no advance. Sales were made at 6@6¾ for extra; 5¾@6 for fair to good shipping steers; 5@5¾ for good; 4¾@5 for fair; 4@4¾ for common, and 3@4 for inferior. Most of the cattle on sale to day were sold within the range of these rates. There is not so much complaint among butchers in regard to hard meat markets; it is fair to la. rge; but the quality of the cattle is not what it was a few years ago, when the farmers were in the habit of feeding for the drovers. Cows and heifers were in fair demand at 2½@3½ for fair to good, and 4@4½ for fat cows and heifers. Bulls were in light demand at 2½@3½ for fair to good. Stags were in demand at 3½@4 for fair to good.

David Sherrick sold 3 common 840 ₩ steers at 3½; 3 fresh cows and one heifer at $70.

J. W. Cunningham, 8 good grass steers at 4c.

M. Flinner wholesaled 24 good 1,000 Butler Co. steers at 4c.

John Beeler, of Butler Co, sold 14 head mixed Butler Co. stock at 3¾@4.

Louis Gerson purchased 26 head of mixed Green County stock at 3¾@4, 7 head Ohio at 3¾.

Peter Hortman reported 55 head of Green Co. stock at 3¾.

Smith & Kraus reported 96 head from Chicago at 5¾@6; 1 car Cleland stock at 6c.

Peter Shettemantle, of Butler Co, reported 75 head mixed stock at 3¾@4.

Wm. Shanahine sold 9 head of Chicago stock at 5¾@6; 17 mixed Ohio stock at 3¾@4; 10 from Washington Co. at 4c.

Carr, Williams & Co. sold 1 car fair to prime Ohio stock at 5¾@6¾.

Jas. Rea purchased 38 head of Green Co. cattle at 4@4½; 21 extra from same county, average 1,475 lbs. at home, at 4¾@5¾; 17 from same Co., 1,277 ₩ at 4¾@5¾.

Kestner & Metz reported 48 head mixed stock from Green Co., 5¾@6c.

Alexander Hunter sold 1 car common Ohio stock at 3¾@4.

Nicholas Carr sold 1 car Ohio at 5¾@6¼.

Jacob Heady sold 2 cars fair to prime Ohio cattle at 5¾@6¼.

Scott, Hawkins & Co. sold 3 cars common Ohio, mostly stockers, at 3@3½.

Holmes, Liggett & Co. reported 40 head mixed stock at 4¾@5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a very full supply, close on to 2,000 or some 200 in excess of last week; the market was reported as having opened slow and dragged nearly all the way through, but at the close butchers were but few remaining unsold, and last week's prices were fully sustained. Sheep brought from 4¾@5¾ for fair to prime, and lambs may be fairly at from $1.50 to $1.90 per head, although there were no sales reported above $1.85.

C. F. Laiblin wholesaled 46 good 80 ₩ Ohio sheep at 4.85c ₩ lb.

Gus Fairlee had 110 Beaver Co. sheep which he refused to sell; 39 lambs at 4c ₩ head.

Henry Nagle, of Butler Co., sold lambs at $2.10@2.50, and sheep at an average of $3.50 per head.

Jno. Simmers, of Beaver Co, reported 104; sold sheep at $3.50@3.90 per head; lambs at $1.40@3.

Goettman & Egis reported 107 from Butler Co; quoted sheep at $4.10@5.10 per head; lambs at $2.25@3.50 per head.

Adam Eckert sold in all about 300 head, on commission, at prices ranging from $3@5 per head.

Fowler & Walters, of Butler Co., reported 85; quoted lambs at $2@2.50, and sheep at $3@4.50.

Joseph Stakeley reported 56; sold sheep at $3@ 3.50, and lambs at about each average.

M. Hamel, of Beaver Co, reported 110; sold sheep at $3@4.50 per head, and lambs at an average of $2.50.

J. W. Cunningham, of Lawrence Co, reported 27 lambs at an average of $2.75 ₩ head.

M. Flinner, of Butler Co., reported 140; quoted sheep at $3@4½; lambs at $1.50@3.25.

McKeesse & Smeltmantle, of Butler Co, reported 250; quoted sheep at $3@5 per head, and lambs at $2@3.50.

John Fairley sold 40 head of Armstrong co. stock at $1@1.50 per head.

John F. Neeley reported 91 Allegheny co. sheep at prices ranging from 5cts. down.

Jno. W. Stewart reported 70 Washington co. sheep for Haworth at $3@4 per head.

H. McCaslin, of Lawrence co., reported 150; quoted sheep at 4@4¾ per head, and lambs at $2@3.50.

John Henderson & Co., of Allegheny co., reported 104; sold sheep at an average of $4, and lambs at an average of $3.75.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 22, 1873.

As yet the financial storm has had no perceptible effect on the Petroleum trade, but if it continues much longer, it must of necessity have some influence, as it will interfere with the negotiation of exchange. As a matter of course, if it has any influence at all it will be to depress the market, as a stringency in money always tends to depreciate values, by curtailing the demand. It is possible that those who have been buying on speculation, may think it prudent to hold off for a time, but consumers will no doubt buy as largely as usual, as they are nearly all sold ahead. We had no advices from Parker to-day, but it was offered at $1.10 ₩ brl. on Saturday, equal to about 3½c ₩ gallon, delivered here. Refined continues unsalable, and prices nominal; 10½@12½c on cars here, and 16 delivered in Philadelphia

The barrel trade continues quiet and unchanged; countries $2.15; city make, $2.18@2.20.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A., V., P. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref. Co.	John K. Logan	257
H. S. A Stewart	Jno. P. Logan	804
Livingston Brgs.	Warden, P. & Co.	400
Total		1,061

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McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	478
Owner	Standifest & W.	458
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	458
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	237
Fisher Bros.	Peerless O. W.	462
Bushnell	Nopparell O. W.	462
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	233
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	233
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McKelvey	Conmee O. W.	932
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant L. W.	783
Total		5,682

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.

Wharton B & Co.o	4	J Reamer.m
Reese G & Co.m	5	Jacobus & N.m
Leonis & C m	1	McKnight m
Isabella Furnace.o	7	
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Lloyd & Ehl.p	1	Zug & Co. p
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Wharton Bro.p	1	Isabella Fur.o
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PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m	5	J Reamer. m
Total	5	

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Nimick & Co.m	6	
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.		
McKnight B & Co m	2	Nimick & Co.m
Robinson R & Co.m	1	Kloman C & Co.m
Brown & Co.m	1	
Total	8	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

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ONIONS—There is a moderate inquiry, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, $4@5 per barrel.

LARD—Quoted at 9@9½c.

SALT—In store at Pittsburgh, $1.90 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $2@2.10 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Clover Seed, and prices are entirely nominal. Timothy Seed is also quiet, but unchanged at $3.30@3.75 per bushel. Flax Seed is scarce, and quotably firmer at $1.90.

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WINDOW GLASS—As noted in our last weekly report, there is a much firmer feeling, not that there has been so much of an increase

American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12@ 64@ 12 8d. Flour 24s 6d. Corn 29s 9d. Cheese 46s 6d. Bacon fair inquiry; middles 29s 6d; short rib do 31s.

ANTWERP, September 22.—Refined petroleum 48f.

TOLEDO, September 22.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower; No 3 white Wabash $1.50; No 2 red $1.46; No 3 do $1.41. Corn dull and lower; high mixed spot 49½c; seller September 49¾@50c; seller October 50@50½c. Oats dull and prices nominal.

MILWAUKEE, September 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and 2c lower; No 1 Milwaukee $1.30; No 2 $1.19½. Oats dull; No 2, 28c. Corn dull and nominal. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull; No 2 $1.35.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Beef cattle dull; 3,000 head; extra Pennsylvania and western sold at 6@6½c; fair to good 5½@5¾c; common $4.50@5. Sheep 4@5½c; fair to good 5¼@5½c. Hogs active at $7.25@7.50 net; sales of 12,000 head at $7.25. Barley dull at 2@3@10½@95c.

CLEVELAND, September 22.—Grain market dull and almost inactive; difficult to give figures; all quotations nominally lower. Petroleum firm and active at 10½@12½c for crude and refined.

OSWEGO, September 22.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and lower. Canal dull and prices nominal at 60@67c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Beeves: fresh offerings 4,560 head, making 9,190 for the week, against 10,050 last week; supply fair generally, but unfavorably dull at a decline of about ½c from last week; no change noted in Texans; sales of 1,200 head, including 3 cars Cherokee cattle of 750 lbs at 3½c; 6 cars Texans, 1,000 lbs, at 4½c; 1 car Texans, 1,000 lbs, at 4½c; 15 cars Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, 1,180 lbs; 12 cars, 8¼ cwt, 1,283 lbs; 7 cars, 7¾ cwt, 1,190 lbs; 8 cars, 7¾ cwt, 1,196 lbs; 3 cars, 7 cwt, 1,150 lbs; 8 cars, 7¼ cwt, 1,096

HOME NEWS.

Pittsburgher Killed.

Last night a telegraph dispatch was received from Omaha, Nebraska, stating that Ephraim Ottinger, of Pittsburgh, had been run over by an emigrant train, near Sidney, and received injuries which produced death. The dispatch stated that the affair was accidental, but gave no further particulars.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Shamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Inman line Steamer City of New York, at New York; Inman line Steamer, City of Montreal, at New York; National line Steamer Egypt, at New York; White Star line Steamer Republic, at New York; Guion line Steamer Nevada, at Queenstown; Cunard line Steamer Java, at Queenstown; Great Western, at New York.

Policemen Sued.

Yesterday morning Mr. E. B. Allen filed affidavits in the District Court, setting forth that Policeman Stephen S. Zerbe and James Morner had unlawfully arrested him on the morning of the 18th, and had detained him without cause in the Twelfth ward station house. He alleges they had no cause for interfering with and that at the time of the arrest he was going along attending to his business. Capiases were issued and the case will come up in order.

Allegheny Mortuary List.

According to Health Officer Hoch, the number of deaths was twenty-two; males, fourteen; females, eight; white, twenty one; colored, one. The causes of death were: stricture 7, dropsy 1, pneumonia 2, marasmus 2, typhoid fever 2, chronic peritonitis, blood, poison, chronic diarrhœa, metro peritonitis, hepitis, encephalitis, caronic inflamation of bladder, and diptheria, each one.

Of the above there were under one year, 12; between 1 and 5, 3; between 20 and 30, 3; between 30 and 40, 1; between 40 and 50, 2; between 50 and 60, 1.

Severe Accident.

On Saturday afternoon last Mr. George Canfield, a well known coal and lumber merchant of the Monongahela Valley, met with a very severe accident at the saw mill of Hornbrook & Co., at Californ, Pa. He got three of the fingers of his left hand caught in a "snatch block," and before the machinery could be stopped his arm was torn off between the wrist and elbow. The first, second and third fingers were caught in the block, while the thumb and little finger passed the outside of it. Mr. Canfield lives at McKeesport and was brought home on Sunday night on the steamer Geneva.

Y. M. C. A.

The State Convention, held a Johnstown last week, was more largely represented by the Associations of the State than ever before. The exercises were most interesting, and reports from the associations showed them to be in a flourishing condition. The following persons compose the Executive Committee for the coming year: H. K. Porter, Chairman, Pittsburgh; Fred Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Wm. Adamson, Germantown; Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, Easton; Thomas McCune, Scranton; G. S. Bunnett, Wilksbarre; D. E. Small, York; James McCormick Jr., Harrisburgh; Gen. James A. Beaver, Bellefonte; Edward Otis, Williamsport; C. Sheridan, Johnstown; Dr. J. Hall, Packers Landing, S. Q. Brown, Peasantville; C. G. Welch, Huntingdon; A. Blair, Carlise; W. R. Davenport, Erie; W. K. Jennings, Pittsburgh; Rev. S. A. Taggert, State Secretary, Pittsburgh.

Professional Thieves.

Wm. Harrison and John Adams, the two men whom we mentioned yesterday morning as having been arrested on Liberty street as suspicious characters, and who were observed carrying into the house of Mrs. Douglass a bundle which subsequently proved to contain cigars and tobacco, were sent to the workhouse yesterday by Mayor Blackmore as professional thieves. After they had been taken to Claremont, Mr. S. Moffit, a cigar dealer on First avenue, identified the property as having been stolen from his establishment on Sunday night. He accordingly made information against them, and still later, Mr. J. D. Thompson, whose store on Wood street, was robbed on last Friday night, of a quantity of knives, pocket books, &c., entered suit against the same parties, charging them with having stolen his goods. When their terms expire they will have a hearing on both charges now pending against them.

Mortuary Report.

The following is an exhibit of the mortality of the city for the week ending September 21, 1873, as presented by W. Sulvely, M. D., Health physician:

Accident by fall, 2; railroad, 5; arthritis, 2; apoplexy pulmonary, 1; softening of the brain, 1; cancer, 2; cholera infantum, 5; cholera sporadic, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; diphtheria, 1; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 2; chronic dysentery, 1; epilepsy, 1; enteritis (acute), 2; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; catarrh fever, 2; gastritis (acute), 1; heart disease, 2; valvular disease of heart, 1; indigestion, 1; inanition, 3; marasmus, 2; meningitis, 2; meningitis (acute), 1; meningitis (sub acute), 1; old age, 2; poison, 1; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 2; uterine hemorrhage, 1; whooping cough, 1:

Under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2, 12; 2 to 5, 9; 5 to 10, 7; 10 to 15, 4; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 6; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 3. Males, 42; females, 31; white, 72; colored, 1; total, 73.

DEATH IN A CELL.

Found Sick on the Street and Dying in a Station House.

Yesterday morning, A. Boyd Rock, an ex policeman, was found lying in a helpless condition on Liberty street. Officers thinking him intoxicated, took him into custody and placed him in a cell in the lock up. Later it was found that the man was very ill, and at about nine o'clock a physician was summoned, but Rock died very shortly after. The Coroner was notified, but the inquest was adjourned till to-day. Deceased's relatives reside in Beaver county.

ACCIDENT IS LAWRENCEVILLE.

Man Killed on Forty-Sixth Street.

An accident that resulted in the death of a man named Johnson occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning in Lawrenceville. It appears that part of the men at work erecting St. Mary's Catholic church, on Forty-sixth street, were engaged in hoisting a large stone by means of a windlass to the top of the building, and when it was almost up one of the cogs broke in the windlass, and a piece of the iron struck Mr. Johnson on the head nearly temple. He was standing about fifty feet away at the time. None of the men at the windlass were injured, but a number standing near where the stone fell narrowly escaped being crushed to death. Mr. Johnson was taken to his residence on Forty-fifth street, where he died about three o'clock in the afternoon. He is a carpenter, and leaves a wife and four children, all of whom are on a visit to friends in the mountains.

OBITUARY.

Major Wm. M. Porter.

The announcement of the death of Major Wm. M. Porter, which was made public yesterday, occasioned genuine sorrow in our community where he was known and highly esteemed. Major Porter, at the time of his death, was comparatively a young man, yet had been recognized as one of the leading citizens of our sister city, Allegheny. He emigrated from the State of Indiana to Pennsylvania before the late war, but upon the breaking out of hostilities returned to Indianapolis and raised a company, of which he was appointed Captain. He served in the capacity respectively of recruiting agent, sergeant, captain and finally major of his regiment, and went through the war, being with General Butler in New Orleans and with General Sherman in his march to the sea. He was slightly wounded near the close of his term, but escaped without serious injury and with an honorable record throughout. He engaged in business pursuits, being first with his uncle, John Porter, Esq., in the dry goods business, changing off to the grocery business in Allegheny, and winding up as City Controller of Allegheny. He was elected to the office in 1869, and discharged its duties with eminent satisfaction until he resigned, during his third term, to accept the Cashiership of the Allegheny Real Estate Bank. At the end of a year he was compelled, by failing health, to resign this position, and since then has been on the invalid list. The disease which had fastened upon him was consumption, and notwithstanding every attention of medical skill, he perceptibly weakened, until about the middle of August last, when, as a last resort, he started for Colorado. The journey, however, was not productive of good. Colorado air and food disagreed terribly with him, and on Sunday last his demise occurred at the town of Greeley.

The deceased was a gentleman of the most urbane manners, which made him a general favorite in social circles, but as his attention to duty and efficiency made him highly appreciated in business and official life. He made friends everywhere, and will be sincerely mourned as a meritorious gentleman and genial friend.

Major Porter leaves a widow and two children. Mrs. Porter was with him during his westward sojourn, and left with the body for this city yesterday afternoon. Upon her arrival here the funeral will take place from the residence of John Wilson, Esq., on Laird avenue near Rees street.

MRS. CHARLOTTE ATKINSON.

Our obituary column this morning records the death of Mrs. Charlotte Atkinson, a lady of venerable age, and one who was widely known in the community. Mrs. Atkinson—whose maiden name was Hirst—was a native of Chambersburg, but has been a resident of Pittsburgh since the year 1806,—her parents removing to this city when she was but a year old. She was the wife of James Atkinson, Esq., of the Citizens Insurance Company, and mother of Mr. James M. Atkinson, Superintendent of the Water Works. Her kindly disposition and goodness of heart, together with her general excellence as a counsellor and friend, endeared her to a very large circle of friends, to whom her death will be a great bereavement. She was in the sixty seventh year of her age, and leaves behind her the record of a life that will be held in loving remembrances by all who knew her while living and had learned to appreciate her genuine excellence.

Duff's College Evening Session now open.

Come to

The West Penn Depot this morning at 9:30 A. M., and go with the crowd to the great sale on the Allegheny Poor Farm.

The Only Plan of Lots in Allegheny County

now offered for sale, where all the streets are graded and all the sidewalks laid, is the Iona plan, to be sold at auction on Wednesday, September 24.

Wilson Sewing Machine, first grand prize at Vienna World's Fair, office 14 Sixth street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

The Water Commission Business—The Ordinance Authorizing the Commission to Annul the Contract with Mr. Douglass Passed—The Compromise Ordinance in Reference to Thirty-third Street Bridge Passed—Discussions on the Business—Petitions, Memorials, &c., &c.

Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, September 22, 1873.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock this branch was called to order by President Gross, when the following members answered to roll call:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Atterbury, Brown, Burgwin, Chalmer, Dannells, Darrington, Duncan, Dunlap, Foster, Friday, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hays, Herron, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, Orr, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scully, Seely, Smith, Thompson, Walters, Watson, Wilson, and Gross.

The minutes of the meeting of September 8 were read and approved.

CLERK MORROW then read the call for the special meeting, in which the object of the meeting was specified as being to dispose of business from the Water Commission.

EXCHANGING BONDS.

Mr. BURGWIN asked leave, before presenting the special business, to introduce an ordinance to allow the parties holding coupon water loan bonds to have them exchanged for registered bonds,—the Commission having been allowed by Act of Assembly to issue registered bonds.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance read three times, and finally passed.

ANNULLING THE CONTRACT.

Mr. BURGWIN then presented the special business from the Water Commission, being an ordinances, as follows:

A supplement to an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for the erection of New Water Works," enacted 30th October, 1871:

WHEREAS, On the 14th day of April, 1873, the Water Commissioners entered into a contract with John Douglas for excavating, furnishing materials, constructing and erecting the foundations for pumping machinery, boilers and buildings, to be erected on the grounds belonging to the city of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river immediately above the mouth of Negley's Run; and,

WHEREAS, The said John Douglas having failed to fulfill the requirements of the said contract, the said Commissioners under the terms thereof have forfeited the same; and,

WHEREAS, The letting of a new contract for the completion of said work would require an advertisement of ten days, and would thereby cause a loss of valuable time, which, owing to the necessity of a sufficient advancement towards the completion of portions of said work, to prevent the destruction of that already done, by the fall floods, and the ice gorges of winter, and the immediate completion of the other portions of work made necessary for the fulfillment of the contracts for the engines, *et cetera*, of the new Water Works, is of vast importance to the interest and welfare of the city.

Now, therefore, be it ordained that the Water Commissioners be, and are hereby, directed to complete the work required to be done by said contract of John Douglas, and for that purpose are authorized to purchase the necessary materials and employ the requisite number of men, and to pay for the same in the manner and subject to the restrictions provided for the disbursement of other moneys by said Commissioners.

Mr. BURGWIN, in support of the ordinance, said the Commission would not have called Councils together unless this had been a very important matter. This was a season of the year when every day was invaluable. If they did not at once get the work advanced before the winter came on, they might lose all that had already been done—a loss of time and labor that was considerable. Six thousand dollars had already been paid out for the work. If there was any blame to attach to any one, it was to the Commission, who had perhaps forborne a little too long.

Mr. MCCANDLESS—Has there been six thousand dollars' worth of work done?

Mr. BURGWIN—We have paid out on estimates $6,000.

Mr. JEREMY—Is this to build the whole works?

Mr. BURGWIN—Only the foundation—Mr. Douglass' contract.

Mr. JEREMY—Do you propose to let his bondsmen go?

Mr BURGWIN—Not at all, sir. We'll be after them in due time, but we can't get at them just now.

Mr. RAFFERTY thought it was a bad precedent to establish. He referred to abuses in allowing work to be done without contract, and urged that every item of work done for the city should only be done by contract. Men working by the day did not do as well for the city as though working by contract. He believed in contracting.

As an example, he had been out along Hiland avenue and saw twenty men sitting down smoking who had been employed by the city to lay the water pipe. He thought if the people were to be swindled in that way, it was time they knew it.

Mr. BURGWIN, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Scully, stated that the contract for making the foundation amounted to $145,000.

Mr. LAUFMAN said they had discovered, since commencing the work, that they would have to go down below the river bed to get a solid rock to commence the foundation upon. That would make the work cost a little more, but they had expected to find a solid rock at a less depth when they let the contract.

In reference to laying the water pipe, the speaker believed the Commission would, in the aggregate, lay the pipes cheaper than they could be laid by letting a little contract for every hundred feet of pipe. The ahl and laying immediately small contracts on hand.

He had been in favor of going on with the work, without carrying it into Councils, because he thought the Commission, under the circumstances, were safe. Their engineer assured them they could go on with the work from this time, and finish it for the contract price. Or, if it went over the estimate a little, they had Douglass' bondsmen for $25,000 to secure them. If the contract was relet, no contractor would touch it for that amount.

Mr. MCCANDLESS though the only question before them was the Douglass contract. They had heard the facts rehearsed. Mr. Douglass had failed in his contract. The Commission had gone ahead and finish the work at the price. He thought they ought then to go ahead at once.

Mr. KIRK wanted to know if the bondsmen would not be released if the Commission took the work in hand instead of reletting the contract.

Mr. BURGWIN said the ordinance had been prepared by the City Attorney, and he judged it was all right. Mr. Burgwin was not the legal adviser of the city, but thought the point was so clear that it didn't need a legal opinion. He then read from the contract showing that the contract was invalidated in certain contingencies, one of which was failure to have the work done in sections at certain times, and the whole finished by October 1st. And if he failed the Commission were authorized to go on with the work, if they chose, without reletting.

Mr. MCCANDLESS.—That settles it.

The ordinance was then read a third time, and finally passed.

PIKE STREET SETTLED.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, from the Committee of Conference in reference to opening Pike street, reported in favor of approving the report.

The committee's report was received and the viewer's report then taken from the desk and finally passed.

Mr. B. B. BROWN, an ordinance for grading Barry street. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. PEARSON called up the ordinance for a sewer on Forty-eighth street.

Mr. WATSON presented a petition for the same.

Petition accepted, and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. PEARSON, petition for more gas lamps in Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. MORROW, an ordinance to amend an ordinance in reference to sewer on Ann street,—stopping it at Margaretta street. Passed finally.

Mr. KIRK, resolution for larger water mains on Fifth avenue, between Elm and Congress streets. Passed.

Also, petition for Commissioners for opening of Locust street. Passed finally.

Mr. WATSON, petition for water pipes in Thirty-second ward. Referred.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET BRIDGE.

Mr. PHILLIPS, presented an ordinance as a substitute to the ordinance relating to the construction of a bridge at Thirty-third street by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. (The changes specified will be made clear by the ordinance.)

Mr. PHILLIPS in offering the ordinance stated that it had been carefully prepared by the City Solicitor and Mr. E. P. Jones, and others interested, and he thought it was a fair compromise that would harmonize as near as could be the views of all.

The ordinance was accompanied by a map showing the changes.

The ordinance was read three times and finally passed.

Mr HAYS presented a petition for the establishment of the lines of Washington street. Referred.

Mr. KIRK, an ordinance regulating the prices to be charged for gas in the public lamps in the Eighteenth ward. And directing the erection of lamps as soon as mains were laid. The prices named were the same as those charged by the East End Gas Company in outside districts.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. ATTERBURY, petition for curbing and paving of Wall alley, South Side. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE, Resolution for repairing side walk. Referred.

Mr. CHALMERS called up the ordinance for sewer on Hazlett street. Passed finally.

The CHAIR read an ordinances for grading and paving of Mohawk street. Passed finally.

Mr. AIKEN called up the ordinance for change of grade on Ellsworth avenue, and moved its indefinite postponement. Carried.

Mr. B. B. BROWN asked what progress had been made by the Water Commission toward furnishing the South Side with a better water supply.

Mr. PURGWIN answered that nothing definite had been done. The Commission had been negotiating for the purchase of the Monongahela Water Works, but did not come to terms, as they considered the price asked too high.

Mr. Atterbury said the Monongahela Water Company would meet the Water Commission with a detailed statement at their next meeting, which he thought would be satisfactory, if there was any desire to purchase at a fair rate.

Mr. Durling petition for opening of High street. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. H. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The PRESIDENT called this branch to order at half past two o'clock. The roll was called and the following members answered present: Messrs. Arensburg, Boyd, Bryce, Carroll, Finley, Fleming, Harris, Hays, Jones, Kerr, Lowrey, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, McCandless, McGimpsey, Oberbeildman, Rahauser, Roote, Sewell, Semple, Trautman, Wm. Williams, and President Negley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The CLERK read the call from the Water Commission for the special meeting.

THE PUMPING HOUSE FOUNDATIONS.

Mr. CARROLL presented a supplement to an ordinance entitled "an ordinance for the erection of a new water works," giving power to the Water Commission to complete the work contracted for by Mr. Douglas, being the construction of foundations for the new pumping house at Negley's run.

Mr. CARROLL stated that the work was duly advertised for contract, and Mr. Douglass being the lowest and best bidder it was awarded to him on or about the 14th of April last. That the work was prosecuted very slowly, and at a meeting held on Friday last they decided to forfeit the contract. Mr. Douglass had been paid $7,000 on the work. The amount of the contract was $147,000. In July, Mr. Douglass was notified that he must push the work more rapidly, when he came before the Commission and stated that the delay was owing to a lack of funds on his part.

Mr. FINLEY coincided with Mr. Carroll. He had made an examination of the work, and thought it was progressing very slowly.

SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY.

Mr. JONES thought that Council had no power to make any change, but the Water Commission, in his opinion, had full authority to prosecute the work in such a manner as it deemed proper.

In reply to a question from Mr. Jones, Mr. Carroll stated that the contracter gave security in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars for faithful performance of the work.

The Chairman read the article of agreement between the Water Commission and the contractor.

Mr. JONES again said that if he was fully shown that the Commission had no power to prosecute the work he would be willing to give all the assistance in his power, but he intimated that they had let the whole summer pass by and now come in within a few weeks of frost and ask for assistance, when steps should have been taken sooner.

Mr. CARROLL said that Mr. Jones was evidently laboring under a misapprehension. The Commission had met on Friday when the whole question was submitted to the City Solicitor, and the ordinance under discussion had been drawn up by him.

Mr. NEGLEY was inclined to view the matter in the same light that Mr. Jones did. The contract was broad and complete enough to permit the Commission to go on with the work. They were, by the agreement made agents of Mr. Douglas, and if he was unable to go on with the work they had power to let it to some one else.

THE SECURITY GOOD.

Mr. HAYS wanted to know if the report of the City Solicitor was such as to warrant the bel of that the security of Mr. Douglass was good.

Mr. CARROLL said that it was.

Mr. FLEMING said there was no evidence to show that the contractor had done anything to forfeit the contract.

Mr. FINLEY hoped that the commission would be given all the moral and material aid they needed. He visited the foundations but a few hours before and was obliged to confess that they were only playing at digging foundations. Not over a dozen men were at work and only four or five carts.

The City Solicitor being called upon stated that he had given an opinion to the Water Commission to the effect that it could not go on and do the work without advertising for ten days for proposals. The Commission was authorized to forfeit the contract under certain contingencies. Those contingencies had arisen. The article of agreement was binding between the parties, but it did not authorize the Commission to exceed its power and go on with the work itself.

Mr. NEGLEY contended that Councils had no right to pass the ordinance, and he was also of the opinion that the Commission, as agents of Mr. Douglass, had full power to go on with the work.

The question was called on the passage of the ordinance.

TH ORDINANCE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. CARROLL asked an l obtained leave to withdraw the ordinance presented by him, and he moved to concur in the action of Select Council in passing a similar ordinance.

In compliance with a request from Mr. Morgan, the ordinance was read by the Chairman.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved that consideration of the ordinance be postponed until the next regular meeting on the ensuing Monday.

Carried by a vote of 31 to 19.

THE RAILROAD CONTRACT.

All business from Select Council was concurred in except as follows:

Ordinance authorizing a change of contract between the city and the P. R. R. In Select Council read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. ARENSBURG the ordinances was postponed until the next regular meeting, and in the meantime be published in the official papers.

Mr. SEMPLE—Petition for grading, paving and curbing of Clark street, Eleventh ward. Referred.

Mr. CARROLL—Resolution authorizing the Controller to refer all petitions for exonerations of business tax to the Committee on Appeals for city assessments. Passed finally.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved to reconsider the action taken on the ordinance providing for a change of contract between the city and the P. R. R. He voted for a postponement under a misapprehension. The motion was carried.

Mr. ARENSBURG again moved to postpone the ordinance until next week.

The ayes and nays being called the vote was as follows:

AYES—Arensburg, Bryce, Follansbee, Harris, Moore John, McGimpsey, Semple, Trautman and Williams.—9.

Nays—Arnholt, Boyl, S. M. Carroll, Finley, Fleming, Hays, Jones, Kerr, Lowrey, Moore, J. Morgan, McConway, Oberbeidman, Rahauser, Roote, Sowell, Wess and President Negley.—11.

On motion of Mr. Jones the ordinance was passed finally.

Remonstrance against granting C. Bauersmith the privilege to erect an iron clad building. Referred to the Building Inspector.

Mr. NEGLEY—Petition for water pipe on Rebecca street, Twentieth ward. Referred.

Mr. MCCONWAY—Petition and ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-ninth street from Smallman to Railroad streets. Petition received and ordinance passed finally.

Ordinance for grading, and paving etc., of Howley avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth streets. Passed finally.

ANOTHER RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved that the action taken in regard to the ordinance presented on behalf of the Water Commission be re-considered. Carried.

Mr. LOWERY the Mechanical Engineer being called upon, made a statement in regard to the condition of the foundations for the new pumping house.

This resulted in another discussion which lasted for some time.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved as an amendment that the Water Commission be authorized to proceed with the work until the foundations were erected above high water mark.

Mr. FINLEY said that motion would be no improvement. The postponement of the ordinance. The amendment would require the concurrence of Select Council, which had adjourned.

Mr. MCCONWAY then withdrew his motion and the action of Select Council in passing the ordinance was concurred in.

Mr. HARRIS—Ordinance for grading, &c., of Fortieth street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue. Passed finally.

Adjourned.

A Few Minutes

pleasant ride on the cars of the A. V. R. R. will transport one from Iona to the heart of the city. Those Iona lots are to be sold next Wednesday.

Substantial Excellence.

The necessity for the purchase, by individuals or corporations, of carriages, wagons or other vehicles of the kind, has passed away. The element of the measure of perfection attained by the extensive manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Knoch & Lang, of Nos. 113 and 115 Sandusky street, Allegheny, who have but recently constructed for the Allegheny Fire Department, a hook and ladder wagon, that excels in very many respects those heretofore manufactured in the East. This firm manufactures Hose Carriages, Hose Reels, Trucks, Wagons and Platform Wagons in great variety as to style, size, capacity, elegance of finish and ornamentation, but throughout the wide range of their work will be found the same careful selection and preparation of material and conscientious workmanship, which has gained for their products a reputation unsurpassed. And although it is their great aim to produce a first quality article of superior excellence, embodying all the best results of inventive genius, mechanical skill and experience, yet they have an equal eye to ornamentation and beauty of finish, which accounts for so many orders being received from our most reputable and aristocratic citizens. We had the pleasure of inspecting a wagon just finished for Mr. J. R. Brown, the confectioner, of Allegheny, which, for extreme beauty of finish and ornamentation, is unexcelled. We also saw in process of construction two hose carriages for Allegheny City, which, when completed, will be models of workmanship and beauty. Their prices are reasonable, because manufacturing on a large scale induces economy in prices.

The A. V. R. R.

shops at Iona are rapidly approaching completion, and work will be abundant, steady and well paid.

Our Mothers,

who were the best and ablest housewives in the world—excepting our grandmothers!—took especial pride in the possession of rows of thinware that glistened like a polished mirror. Every article about their houses susceptible of polish, including the brass knocker, was regularly brightened up until it fairly glistened. With their primative materials, such as Bath brick, emery, rotton stone, etc., it was a serious labor, albeit one of love. Now a-days, however, their daughters use Sapolio, and in one hour can polish more articles and do it better than they could in a whole day. If you wish to excel your mothers in the brightness of your kitchen ware, use Sapolio. D&S.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

A Reliable House.

In the selection of no other goods than jewelry is it so desirable to find a stock which the purchaser *knows* to be just what it is represented to be. *Good* jewelry—that which is of finished workmanship and of undoubted quality—is a pleasure to the possessor; but where such an article can be obtained is a question not always easily answered. Those who are seeking such goods need go no further after reaching the store of George W. Biggs, at No. 159 Smithfield street. Here the purchaser will find a stock not only large and complete, but each article of the best quality and finest workmanship. Mr. Biggs' thorough knowledge of the jewelry trade enables him to furnish to customers such goods as are bound to give satisfaction, while the prices will be found as reasonable as those of any house in the city. The number, it should be remembered, is 159 Smithfield street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

Philip Elk was placed on trial for the larceny of a coat valued at five dollars belonging to John Woollabam, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Gottlieb Gang, charged by Andrew J. Jackson with the committal of three crimes—larceny by bailee, horse stealing, and larceny—was taken up, and a verdict of guilty rendered. The defendant is a minor, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Pennsylvania Reform School until discharged by the due process of the law.

A nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by the defendants in the case against Louis Winters, indicted for assault and battery on oath of A. H. Ahlborn.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Edward Jones, indicted on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by James Collins. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents and costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of one year.

The jury is out in the case of Philip Elk, whom Louis Miller charges with entering his dwelling house in Mifflin township, with felonious intent in September last.

Commonwealth vs. Kate Cochoran charged by Nicholas Debehanty, a police officer, with assault and battery. Jury out.

The last case called was that of Peter Funk vs. Vinnie James. This was the result of a "fuss" between neighbors, in which plaintiff considered himself assaulted and battered. Go to trial.

Conrad Eulch, who plead guilty to the charge of larceny, preferred by Arthur McLauff, was sentenced to the Workhouse for five months.

Louis Walls, found guilty of larceny, charged by Harriett Read, was sentenced six months to the Workhouse.

Frank Hook, charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding Ignatz Budger, was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

In the case of Joseph R. Hughes vs. John Bidell, the jury was withdrawn, and judgment entered for plaintiff for $11.58.

The jury in the case of the Second National Bank of Titusville vs. G. Heron and W. G. Aughinbaugh, executors of Clarissa H. Iron, deceased, being an action on promissory notes, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $10,263 23.

The next case taken up was that of Elizabeth Spencer vs. Samuel Powell. Action to trespass. The defendant is charged with selling a lot of furniture belonging to plaintiff. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

35. Coll vs. Grimes.
40. McClure & Co. vs. Scott & Weir, et al.
44. Milliken vs. Steamer R. J. Grace.
51. McGinley vs. Henry Murphy & Co.
55. Bratt & Baynon vs. Lough.
56. Lang & McKallip vs. Shaw.
57. Flinn vs. Kober.
61. Miller vs. Statt, et al.
63. Wallace vs. Fricke.
64. Marks vs. Fisher, et al.
69. Lehberger et al vs. Prager.
73. Hassler vs. Mendel.
79. Gearille vs. Leaster.

ORPHANS' COURT.

[Before Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.]

It was announced in this Court that, owing to the press upon the lawyers in the preparation of their paper books for the coming term of the Supreme Court, jury trials would be postponed for four weeks. The present panel of jurymen was consequently discharged.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the United States District Court, sitting in chambers, the report of the Commissioner to distribute the funds in the matter of S. J. Erwin vs. the steamboat A. J. Baker, was presented and confirmed absolute, and the clerk was ordered to distribute said funds in accordance with the report.

Joseph Liebler, an alleged bankrupt, having withdrawn his answer, and demand for a trial by jury, was on motion adjudged bankrupt, and the case referred to Register Harper.

IONA.

FREE EXCURSION.

The Great Western Band—Free Lunch—Beautiful Site for a Town—Splendid Surroundings—Two Hundred Lots for Sale—Board-walks Along Every Street—75,000 Feet of Lumber Used in Making them—The Only Lots For Sale in Allegheny Co. where the Streets are Graded and Walks Laid—Good Terms to Purchasers—Sale Wednesday, September 24.

Among the many pleasant and attractive places along the rivers and railroads in the vicinity of the city, places where the most romantic disposition would be content, none are more delightfully situated and better calculated for comfortable and pleasant residences than Iona. The place has lately been laid out by Mr. A. H. Rowand, Jr., and is situated in the borough of Verona, on the line of the Allegheny Valley railroad, ten miles from the city. It is the first place on the river above Lawrenceville where there is room enough between the river and the hill for a town to be built.

The Great Western Band will be on the Iona grounds during the day, giving those whose business is in the city the most favorable opportunities for traveling back and forth. Monthly tickets will be sold at low rates, making the traveling expense but little more than street-car fare in the city.

THE EXCURSION.

A special train has been engaged to leave the Union Depot at precisely nine o'clock, city time, on the day of sale, which will be free of charge all who may wish to attend. The other regular trains will stop also. For the purpose of enlivening the occasion the Great Western Band has been engaged to accompany the excursion. A free lunch will be provided on the grounds to cheer the inner man.

TERMS.

The terms of sale are one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest secured by bond and mortgage, twenty dollars to be paid on each lot at time of sale. This is a much better way than the monthly and quarterly plans, as very many mechanics and others can testify. These lots were laid out by Mr. Arch. H. Rowand, Jr., simply because they were the best in the vicinity, and the demand for them was so great. It would be well enough for all who wish to buy to go up on the day of sale, as it is probable they will go quickly.

NONE OF THE REMAINING LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE UNTIL AFTER THE AUCTION, thus giving all an equal chance for the choice, and none will be sold for the purpose of "holding for a rise."

There is now being built, and contracted for, upward of thirty thousand dollars of improvements since the sale of last spring. This will be the only sale this fall. Now is the time to purchase, as these lots will bring at least one-third more in price next spring.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

The train leaves the Union depot at 10 o'clock A. M., returning for the benefit of purchasers at Lawrenceville, Sharpsburg, Brilliant and Sandy creek. Regular trains leave at 9:40 A. M. and 11:50 A. M., stopping at all stations.

A. MCILWAINE,
Auctioneer.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

MARRIED, in Hartford, Liberty county, O., L. Graves, aged 83, to Mrs. Baker, aged 72.

THERE are now over three hundred and fifty men employed on the Parker and Karns City Railroad. The largest force is at work on the Parker City end of the road, and the work is being pushed forward very rapidly.

A HIGHLAND county youth "went West" to escape fulfilling a marriage contract with a woman old enough to be his mother, but the Highland female followed, overtook him in an Illinois town, and led him to the altar as gentle as a lamb.

TUESDAY afternoon a lad was burned to death in a barn in the southeast part of Dayton. There had been children playing in the barn, which caught fire. The boy was about eight years old, and was burned totally beyond recognition. His name is Johnny Lane.

ABOUT one week ago the quiet little hamlet of Lake Pleasant, near Union City, was in an uproar of excitement. John Estes has left the country, taking with him the wife of Hiram Perry. Both leave children behind. Estes has been in the employ of Mr. Perry, running a threshing machine.

SUNDAY morning last the barn of Michael Hetsler, near Dayton, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with agricultural implements and a large quantity of farm products. Four valuable horses and some stock in the stables were also burned to death. Mr. Hetsler's loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $6,000, and uninsured.

FROM the Ashtabula *Telegraph* we see that a gentleman, quite infirm, named Marshall Brown, living with Henry Bissell, of Austinburg, went either to drive or fetch the cows from the pasture, Wednesday, and not returning in due time he was sought for and found in the field dead, having been gored by a bull. The animal was not known to be vicious.

CHARLES WISGNEY, of Crawford county, left Bucyrus one evening to return to his home in this country. The next morning he was found in the road, with a hatchet driven into each head, in a delirious condition. It was found that he had been shot in the head, but how or by whom is a mystery. He is still living, but unable to give any account of the affair.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that title has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were fast succumbing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggerat on to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

DIED:

ATKINS—On Monday morning, September 22, at 4 A. M., MRS. CHARLOTTE, wife of Capt. James Atkinson, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 45 Colwell street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DOHERTY—On Monday, September 22, 1873, at 6 o'clock A. M., KATIE, daughter and only child of Roger and Kate Dougherty, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, corner of Twenty-fifth and Railroad streets, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LARIMER—On Sunday night, September 21st, FLOYD, only son of James and Susie C. Larimer, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Twenty-eighth and Sarah streets, South Side, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

PORTER—At Greeley, Colorado, on Sunday, 21st inst., MAJOR WM. M. PORTER.

His remains will be brought to this city for burial.

HARVEY—On September 21, 1873, ALEXANDER HARVEY, son of Charles and Martha Harvey, aged 20 years, 10 months and 7 days.

ROGERS—On Sunday morning, September 14th, 1873, at Kinsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, WM. J. ROGERS, late of Allegheny, aged 19 years and 4